

William Oliver
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ONE PENNY.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE news from America this week is important. By the regular mail steamer which arrived on Monday, we learn that the great expedition, which recently sailed from the Chesapeake for the South, had effected a landing in South Carolina. By dispatches received via New York, it appears that Port Royal was attacked on the 7th, and, after a vigorous bombardment of four hours, the Confederates abandoned the forts and retreated precipitately. The day after the Federal army which accompanied the expedition, to the number of 15,000, landed at Beaufort, and took possession of the town. The Confederates, before abandoning the place, destroyed all the houses and plantations in and around it. The distance of Beaufort is about fifty miles from Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and the country adjoining is a vast swamp of rice fields; the adjacent islands are admirably suited for the growth of the best cotton. The reduction of Port Royal, which commanded the entrance of the bay of which Beaufort is the chief town, was accomplished with the loss of but eight men

on the part of the Federalists and a hundred on the side of the Confederates. Beaufort will forthwith be opened to commerce, and a Federal custom-house officer is to be appointed. It is rumoured, moreover, that a dash will soon be made at the South Carolina capital, for the safety of which considerable alarm is manifested. This is not the only success which has attended the Federal arms. In Kentucky, General Nelson, after two days' hard fighting, obtained a victory over the Confederates—the latter having lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners. From Missouri we have intelligence that an expedition from Cairo, at the point of junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi had passed over into Missouri, and attacked and destroyed the Confederate camp at Belmont. Learning that their retreat was threatened to be cut off by troops from another point, the Federalists returned, but in their progress they were set upon, and a severe slaughter was the result on both sides. The retreat, however, was accomplished in good order. It is denied that the recall of General Fremont had occasioned any ferment; and though General Hunter had taken his place, it was only a temporary appointment, as the command of the Western

army was to devolve upon General Halleck, one of the most experienced officers of the American army. Another naval expedition to the South is preparing at New York.

The expected reduction in the French army, to meet the high-flown professions of the Emperor in his manifesto to M. Fould, and assist in bringing the expenditure within the income, promises to evaporate in smoke. The *Patrie* newspaper, inspired doubtless by the Government, assures us that it is impossible for France to disarm, in view of the questions which wait a solution; the only thing possible, we are assured, is an increase in the number of furloughs. As it is reported that M. Fould's scheme of reforms is to appear in the *Moniteur* in a few days, we shall soon learn what are the *bona fide* projects of the Cabinet, and be better able to judge of their usefulness for the end desiderated—the creation of a decent balance, with something like harmony between the debtor and creditor sides.

The struggle between the Turks and the insurgent tribes continues. The latest news is favourable to the former, as we learn that on the 21st, Dervisch Pacha, after a fight of



"THE PEEP O' DAY," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE—SCENE IN ACT 3D—THE FROIL DRUIV.

four hours, defeated, with great loss, a body of 8,000 insurgents, near to Piva, in Bosnia. Another body that attempted to invade Kaloschin was repulsed, and forty boats, belonging to the Montenegrins, that attempted to capture a Turkish steamer on Lake Scutari, were driven off with considerable loss.

The leading domestic topic of the week has been the arrival of a Confederate war steamer at Southampton. What signifies her appearance in British waters, and makes her the talk of the week, is the fact that on her approach to our shores she captured a Federal merchant ship, the *Harvey Birch*, and, after making prisoners of the crew, set her on fire, and burned her to the water's edge. She then left her to her fate, and brought the crew to Southampton, where they were liberated. The particulars we give in another column. It was reported that the *Nashville* was about to refit in Southampton, which, some infer, would have been a violation of the neutrality announced in the Queen's proclamation, and many messages between the Foreign Office and the American Embassy were the result. Eventually the matter was put to rest by a resolution, it is said, of a Cabinet Council to allow the *Nashville* to fit out at Southampton, as proposed. Allowing her to do so, is said to be but following the precedent recently set in the case of the "James" Adger Federal ship. Doubtless a good look-out for her will be kept by the Federal cruisers on this side of the Atlantic.

Another topic of general discussion has been the break-up of the "Bank of Deposit," of which an abstract appears in another column. The report of the accountant appointed to investigate into the concern has been published in all the daily papers, and constitutes the theme of universal comment. The depositors are not expected to get more than three shillings in the pound, if as much, and it will be some time ere the "wind-up" in the Court of Chancery will bring even that dividend. The affair can only be characterised as a great swindle, and it will be a serious misfortune if the leaders in such a huge Jeremy Diddler scheme of raising money under false pretences are not brought to the bar of our criminal courts, to answer for their malversations. The exposure made shows the necessity of a regular Government audit of all joint-stock and investment companies of the kind in question. Had this been enforced the bubble would have soon burst, and a vast amount of suffering and misfortune avoided.

Several additions have been made to our catalogue of horrors. Another sergeant has been murdered by a soldier at Aldershot, arising from a very trifling cause of irritation, the rifle being again the weapon of destruction. A brutal murder is reported from Carlisle, in which an aged woman is the victim; and a waiter in Dublin, in a mad fit, occasioned, it is said, by poverty, has destroyed two of his children, and now awaits trial for his fearful crime. As a climax to the week's calendar, we have the report of the fall of an old house in Edinburgh, accompanied with a large destruction of human life. At the time we write upwards of twenty bodies have been dug out of the ruins.

Some of our public men have been addressing their constituents. Chief of these is Lord Stanley, who has met the electors of Lynn and talked to them in a sensible and liberal spirit. In all matters of foreign and domestic policy he seems to agree far more with the party in office than the Tory party with whom he is nominally identified. He takes a sensible and statesman-like view of the American difficulty, and in this respect offers a marked contrast to the Hope Beresfords and Grantley Berkeleys that have rushed to the rescue of the slaveholding oligarchy of the Confederate States.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie*, in an article signed by M. Lapointe, and headed, "On the impossibility of Disarmaments," declares that it is impossible for France to dream when, in view of the questions which await a solution, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England either cannot or will not resign. A disarmament effected by France alone would not consolidate the peace of Europe. On the contrary, it would everywhere awaken the hopes of the reactionists, and would compromise the laborious work of the Second Empire. France would thereby have the benefits of our latest victories, and would moreover, desert the cause of justice and right in the councils of the Powers, after having made it triumph on the field of battle. In conclusion, the article says the only thing that is possible is an increase in the number of fortifications.

The *Temps* says: "It is asserted that the reforms proposed by M. Fould, which were discussed in the last Ministerial council, will shortly be announced in the *Moniteur*, probably on Sunday next."

Mgr. Lavigerie is dead.

THE FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1862.—The last number of the *Bulletin des Lois* publishes an Imperial decree of the 7th November, dividing by chapters the credits of the Budget of 1862. The credits opened to the nine ministerial departments amount to the sum of 1,969,769,031fr. (78,790,760l. sterling), apportioned as follows:—Ministry of State, 18,042,620fr.; Justice, 31,584,016fr.; Foreign Affairs, 11,183,930fr.; Interior—general and departmental services, 170,810,118fr.; Finance—public debt, deficits, and expenses, general services, expenses of the Government, monopoly, collection of taxes, reimbursements, restitutions, &c., 983,819,901fr.; war—general government of Algeria, 392,576,233fr.; marine and colonies, naval and colonial services, 149,337,819fr.; public instruction and worship, 73,024,848fr.; agriculture, commerce, and public works, 139,439,546fr.; total, 1,969,769,031fr. Although these credits are divided among 325 chapters, of which the budget of 1862 is composed, the Legislative Body was only called in by the terms of the Senate Consultation of the 25th December, 1861, to give a single vote for each Ministry. It is that made which a new Senate Consultation is to regulate on other bases, in order to restore to the Chamber a greater measure of control.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 23.—The *Movimento* of to-day publishes Garibaldi's reply to the address of the Neapolitans, in which he says: "I regret that I am unable to come to you; but I shall be with you when it is necessary."

In the same letter Garibaldi exhorts every Italian to have his sword ready.

The Bank has reduced its rate of discount from 6½ to 5½ per cent. The bill for levying the war tax in all the provinces of the kingdom passed the Chamber of Deputies to-day by 191 against 10 votes. Several members gave notice of their intention to put questions to the Government relative to the Roman question on the 2nd December next.

Nov. 24.—The Turin papers announce that the differences between General Cialdini and the Government having been settled, he will resume the command of the 4th Corps d'Armée.

The *Gazzetta di Torino*, of to-day says:

"The statement that Garibaldi had been appointed commander of the volunteers is incorrect, as this appointment has been conferred on General Sforzi."

"It is believed, however that in the event of a war breaking out in Italy, Sforzi would be replaced by Garibaldi."

QUARRELS BETWEEN ITALY AND SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 25 (Evening).—The *Correspondencia Autografa* announces that Baron Treco, the Sardinian Minister, has demanded his passports, and will leave Madrid to-morrow.

The same journal says:—

"The Spanish Government consented to deliver up to the Italian Government those documents of the Neapolitan Archives which do not relate to political affairs, on condition that King Victor Emmanuel withdraw his fleet from the Straits of Messina."

"The Italian Government, on their side, demanded that Spain should withdraw the Notes in which she declared herself the legitimate depositary of the Neapolitan Archives."

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 25.—The election of members for the Council of State of the Canton of Geneva took place to-day.

M. Fobry was elected President by 4,673 votes, against 2,912 obtained by M. James Fazy, the unsuccessful candidate.

The Federal Council has demanded satisfaction from the French Government for the fresh violation of Swiss territory by French gendarmes near Gex.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has devoted several sittings to the discussion of the address, the debate being principally confined to an attack upon, and defence of, the Ministry for the recognition of the kingdom of Italy.

THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, Nov. 22.—2000 Montenegrins have burnt the villages of Klissine, and carried away all the cattle.

On the way back to their quarters they found the road blocked up by the Turks, who attacked them.

The Montenegrins lost 300 men, and all the cattle they had seized. From Constantinople we receive telegrams announcing that Fud Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Ali Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Porte has, upon the suggestion of Sir Henry Bulwer, addressed a note to the foreign representatives, consenting to the union of the Dabubian Principalities during the life of Prince Couza; and it is affirmed that there is a general disposition to accept this as a final solution of the question.

RAGUSA, Nov. 23.—Forty Montenegrin barges attacked a Turkish steamer on the Lake of Scutari, but were repulsed after a fight of several hours with considerable loss.

Nov. 24.—An official Turkish bulletin announces that on the 21st instant Derwish Pasha, with eight battalions of Turkish troops, encountered a body of 8,000 insurgents near Piva, in Bosnia. After a fight which lasted four hours, the insurgents were compelled to take to flight, with the loss of 800 killed, and a large number of muskets which they left on the field of battle. The Turks' loss in killed and wounded amounted to 100 men.

A numerous body of insurgents and Montenegrins, who intended to invade Koscovitz, were repulsed by the Turks after a bloody fight.

POLAND.

THORN, Nov. 22.—Fifteen persons, condemned for taking part in the late political demonstrations, were yesterday conveyed from Warsaw to Orenburg. The funeral of the suffragan Bishop Dacko took place to-day. Only those persons who had obtained tickets from the authorities were allowed to join in the procession.

TURKEY.

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Rza Pasha refused to accept the governorship of Koniah, and will, therefore, be exiled to Cyprus.

Negotiations have been opened between Omar Pasha and the Prince of Montenegro, which hold out some prospect of a settlement of the differences between Turkey and Montenegro.

AMERICA.

By the Glasgow steamer we have received Mexican news to the 8th November.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that the commander of the Minnesota has received information that the Federal fleet was bombarding Port Royal, and was meeting with a warm reception, the Confederates having been prepared for an attack some time before. The Confederates were commanded by Commodore Pickens.

Another dispatch states that Port Royal is in a critical condition and fast ready to surrender to the fleet.

Two Federal steamers have been wrecked off the coast of North Carolina. The crews were taken prisoners by the Confederates. The accounts received are very confused. Important movements are taking place on the Lower Potomac, indicative of the dispatch of large Confederate reinforcements, to the points threatened on the Southern coast.

It is reported that General Beauregard has relinquished the command of the Confederate army on the Potomac, and has proceeded to take the command in South Carolina.

A dispatch from Cairo announces that a Federal expedition from that place, numbering 3,500 men, had landed at Belmont, on the Mississippi, and attacked the Confederate force there, capturing cannon, horses, and 100 prisoners. After the Federals had taken possession of the Confederate camp, it was reported that the Confederates were crossing the river from Columbus in order to attack the Federals in the rear. The Federals were then ordered to return to the boats, when a severe engagement took place, and the Federals ultimately retired.

The Confederate force was reported to number 7,000 men. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The Southern journals report the arrival of the Confederate steamer *Theodora* at Savannah with a valuable cargo.

The privateer *Sampter* is again reported to have been captured near Barbadoes.

It is reported that President Davis will certainly be relieved of the presidency.

There is a large majority for Union tickets in Maryland.

The captain of the slave ship *Erie* has been convicted of the capital offence of piracy.

It is asserted that the Federal army in Missouri will not advance beyond Springfield.

The Royal mail steamer *Europa*, from Boston on the 13th, and Halifax on the 15th instant, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday.

She landed 76 sacks of mails and 4 passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The statement that excitement prevailed among the troops in camp at Springfield, on receipt of the news of General Fremont's removal, is reported to be totally unfounded.

General Rensselaers reports that he can sustain his position in Western Virginia.

General Hallcock has been appointed to the command of the Western Department.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has addressed a communication to the State Department, in reply to Mr. Seward's circular recommending the fortification of the sea coast. The Governor, in this communication, states that he cannot understand why individual States should be asked to fortify themselves if, as stated in the circular, there is no prospect of a disturbance of foreign relations. He does not doubt that Congress would reimburse the States for their outlay, but calls attention to the delay in the payment to Pennsylvania by the Federal Government of the sums advanced for the equipment of volunteers, and suggests that it would be better for the Federal Government to erect the fortifications. If necessary, however, Pennsylvania would respond patriotically to the calls of the country.

It is rumoured that the Federals will abandon the Harpers forts during the winter.

According to a Philadelphia despatch, the steamer *Bermuda* ran the blockade at Savannah on the 2nd inst., with 2,000 bales of cotton for Liverpool.

The New Orleans papers mention that a large fleet had been seen off Ship Island.

Another Federal expedition will, it is reported, sail immediately.

Private letters received from Washington again report the capture of the privateer *Sampter*.

Cincinnati dispatches state that on the 8th instant General Nelson met the Confederates at Pikeville, Kentucky, whom he engaged during two days. 400 Confederates are stated to have been killed, and 1,000 taken prisoners. The Federal loss is reported to be small.

No lives were lost in the wreck of the *North B. Lion*.

The French war steamer *Proney* (?) has been totally wrecked off Hatteras. The crew were saved.

A meeting of New York merchants is taking place for the purpose of drawing up a national bankruptcy bill for presentation to Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that the Spanish Government has promised General Alvarado the Viceroyalty of Mexico.

Advices received by the Federal Government announce that the fleet commenced the bombardment of Port Royal on the 7th inst. After a fight which lasted four hours, the Confederates abandoned the forts and retreated precipitately.

The Federals captured two forts, 43 guns, military equipments, and valuable papers.

On the 8th inst. the Federal army, numbering 15,000 men, landed and established themselves at Beaufort, South Carolina, which, with the neighbouring plantations, was totally destroyed by the whites. Large numbers of negroes came into the Federal camp. Beaufort is to be held as the seat of future operations.

Eight Federals and 160 Confederates are reported to have been killed during the bombardment. Four Federal vessels were lost or missing during the late severe gale. It is reported that a Federal collector will be immediately appointed at Beaufort, and that the place will at once be opened to commerce.

The following additional intelligence is by the Glasgow, which reached Liverpool on Saturday:—

The Associated Press of New York publishes the following official dispatch, dated Washington, N.Y. 9:—

"The withholding of cotton from Europe is not a military result of the war between the revolutionary states and the Federal Government."

"Is exportation was prohibited under severe penalties by an act of the rebel Congress in July last."

"The object was to force England and France, through the suspension of their manufactures, and distress and discontent of their starving spinners, to recognise the Southern Confederacy."

"The great naval expedition is undoubtedly a success, although the details of its landing have not been received."

"It will establish the Federal Government permanently in the heart of the Sea Island cotton district."

"From Port Royal a regular export trade in Georgia and Carolina cotton will be established on Government account, and the account of individual planters, who, at heart, desire the restoration of the Union, and dread the social results of war."

"The great army on the Potomac has grown daily in numbers and discipline. The delay which has been suspended over Virginia yet prevails. Everywhere else the rebellion is being steadily contracted upon its own soil. The rolls of the War Department show that already 575,000 men are under arms to save the Republic."

A brother of the late Sir Henry Havelock is reported to have tendered his services to the Washington Government.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "The promulgation by Colonel Cochrane, in his speech at the New York aeronaut to Secretary Cameron, of the doctrine of the military necessity for the emancipation of the slaves in the rebel states as our army moves southward, commands very general attention here, and is received with hearty acquiescence. It is especially welcomed in the camps as the solution of a question which, rarely debated by the rank and file, somewhat divided the opinions of officers."

The *New York Herald* says it was reported that President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Will, were in favour of an exchange of prisoners with the "rebels," and that proper orders for that purpose would be issued in a few days.

It is stated that Mr. Breckinridge had received a commission in the Confederate army as a brigadier-general.

The subjoined particulars of the battle at Belmont have been received:—

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 7.—"An expedition left here last night under the command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, Mo., at eight o'clock this morning. The Union troops numbered 3,500, and the rebels about 7,000. The Union troops made the attack at about eleven o'clock in the morning, and the battle lasted till sundown. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments across the river with great loss. Their camp was burned, their baggage, cannon, horses, and mules were taken, and one hundred were captured. The Union forces then retired, the rebel forces having received reinforcements from Columbus. Both the Union generals had horses shot under them. Colonel Dougherty, of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner. The loss of the rebels is not known. The loss on the Union side is believed to be from four hundred to five hundred."

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—"A special dispatch from Cairo to this city gives the following particulars of the fight at Belmont, Mo., yesterday:—Our forces consisted of the following regiments—The 22d Illinois Regiment, Colonel Dougherty; the 27th Illinois Regiment, Colonel Buford; the 30th Illinois Regiment, Colonel Funk; the 31st Illinois Regiment, Colonel Logan; the 7th Iowa Regiment, Colonel Lyman; Taylor's Chicago Artillery; and Deane's and Deland's Cavalry. They left Cairo on the steamers *Alex. Scott*, *Cassell*, *Memphis*, and *Kyrene* State, accompanied by the gunboats *Lexington* and *Tyler*. After landing, the troops were engaged in a battle, with General McClernand in command of the Union

troops. They were encountered by the rebels, 7,000 strong, and fought every inch of their way to the enemy's camp, making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks. Colonel Buford was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes in the enemy's camp. Colonel Dougherty's regiment captured the rebel battery of twelve pieces, two of which were brought away. Colonel Foulke's men suffered greatly, as they were in front of the rebel batteries before they were taken. After taking possession of the camp of the rebels, it was discovered that they were crossing from Kentucky for the purpose of attacking us in the rear. The order was now given to return to the boats, when our men were attacked by a reinforcement of several thousand strong from Columbus. Another severe engagement took place, in which our troops suffered severely. Our losses, as far as ascertained last night, were as follows:—80th Illinois Regiment, 163 missing; Major M. Clerk wounded and taken prisoner. 21st Illinois Regiment 140 missing. Colonel Buford's regiment returned too late to obtain any particulars. Colonel Dougherty is reported taken prisoner. Colonel Lamon is reported dangerously wounded. Taylor's battery lost one gun. We have taken 250 prisoners, a number of whom were wounded. The number of rebels killed is 300. The ground was completely strewn with dead bodies. The rebel Colonel Wright, of the 13th Tennessee Regiment, was killed. General Cheatham commanded the rebels General Polk being at Columbus. It is stated that General Johnston was wounded. The gunboats rendered efficient service in covering our retreat, mowing down the rebels with grape, but at the same time killing some of our own men. A flag of truce left Cairo this morning for Columbus, with forty or fifty wounded.

In regard to the visit of several prominent unofficial personages to Europe, the *New York Herald* of the 9th says: "Archbishop Hughes left New York for Europe on Wednesday. Mr. Thurlow Weed was to have left by the steamer of today. It is understood that they will be followed in a few days by Bishop M. L. Vane and the Hon. Edward Everett. The simultaneous visit of these gentlemen to Europe seems to be made with the approval of the Government, as they have all been recently at Washington in consultation with the President and Cabinet."

General Scott was waited on in New York, on the 8th inst., prior to his embarkation for Europe, by deputations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Defence Committee. Addresses were delivered by both bodies, expressive of admiration for the services rendered by the veteran general, of sympathy with him in his sickness, and hopes for his speedy restoration to health. The general delivered two affecting speeches, in which he expressed himself as being firmly confident of the ultimate triumph of the Union arms, and the restoration of the Union to its pristine glory.

A San Francisco telegram of the 7th inst. asserts that the removal of General Fremont was almost unanimously approved throughout California. Trade at San Francisco was quiet. The ship *Nabob* had left that port for Cork with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

The State election in Maryland passed off quietly, and resulted in the success of the Union ticket by a handsome majority.

In New York the State election had also taken place, but the division of parties was such that it is difficult to state the result from a political point of view.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The following have been received by Reuters telegram:—CANTON, Oct. 15.—The allied troops are leaving Tien-tsin and Canton.

Trade at Ningpo and Hangchow is obstructed by the rebels. The French are in want of men and guns to protect Chefoo. The late Emperor of China is succeeded by his eldest son. The state of affairs in Japan is reported to be more favourable.

POINT DE GALLE, Oct. 31.—According to advices received here from Saigon, the French had promulgated regulations for the Chinese population.

AUSTRALIA.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—The *Roxburgh Castle*, from Melbourne bound for London, has arrived off Cowes. She landed four passengers, one of whom was apprehended as the W. J. Brutton who absconded from Australia with a large amount of money.

Home News.

DEATH OF P. G. M. JAMES ROSS.—This prominent and useful officer of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows expired last evening, at a quarter to twelve, after a week's suffering from pneumonia. He was a director of that Order, having been annually elected for 17 years past, and in 1853 filled the office of Grand Master. His services extended over about the same period as secretary of the largest district.—North London.

ALARMING FIRES.—On Sunday morning, about half-past three o'clock, a fire was discovered in the premises of Mr. M. Ockenhouse, oyster and supper-room proprietor, No. 432, Oxford-street. Six engines of the London Brigade, as well as the Royal Society's engines, attended. Fortunately, the residents escaped in safety, but the flames could not be subdued until considerable damage was done. A fire happened at seven o'clock on Saturday evening in the premises of Mr. R. Savage, a chandier, No. 9, Globe-road, Bethnal-green. This fire, which did considerable damage, is supposed to have been caused by an escape of gas from some defect in the fittings. A fire also took place in the premises of Mr. Wm. Grafton, bootmaker, No. 35, North street, Chelsea.—A fire likewise broke out in the premises of Mr. G. M. Cassonell, a modeller and sculptor, of No. 24, Hercules buildings, Lambeth. The fire originated in the picture-gallery, which contained a large quantity of choice work. Plenty of water having been procured, the engines set to work, but before the flames were got under, property valued at over 2,000*l.* was destroyed.—Another fire broke out in Jennings's buildings, Kensington, and also one at Kensington-green, at both of which serious damage was done.

PRICE OF BREAD.—The prices of wheat and bread in the metropolis are from 8*d.* to 9*d.*; of household ditto, 7*d.* to 8*d.* Some bakers are selling from 6*d.* to 7*d.* per 4*lb.* loaf, weighed on delivery.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl Jernyn, heir to the Marquisate of Bristol, to Miss Geraldine Anson, youngest daughter of the late Major-General the Hon. George Anson, and niece of Lord Forester, will shortly take place.

MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.—The Norwich Political Union has adopted a memorial to Lord Palmerston, paying his lordship to take some action on the subject of parliamentary reform. The union is also endeavouring to revive the reform agitation in Norwich.

THE POST OFFICE STAFF.—From the recently published official report of the Postmaster-General we find that the number of persons employed in the General Post Office on the 31st December, 1860, was as follows:—Postmaster-General, 1; secretaries, 5; other superior officers, 19; surveyors, 14; postmasters, 11,428; clerks, 1,634; mail guards and porters, 195; letter-carriers, messengers, &c., 11,889; marine mail officers, 7; total, 25,192. Besides these, 22 persons were employed in the colonies, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, and 63 in foreign countries, making in all 25,283 officials.

There are now five vacant Garçons, viz., those of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Forrester.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit the Ionian Islands shortly after Christmas, and then proceed to Syria and Egypt.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mr. Charles Bridger, solicitor, treasury to the county of Southampton, a gentleman much respected, committed suicide on Friday last, at his residence in Winchester, by cutting his throat.

STRANGE ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG LADY.—During one of the stormiest nights of last week a young lady, whose name is of course withheld, residing in the vicinity of York, left her home under the following strange circumstances:—The family retired to rest as usual, and in the morning the daughter in question was missing and could not be found. It subsequently appeared that she had got up and left the house in nothing but her night dress, and in that state had travelled on foot some four or five miles towards York. Next day she was found by some men lying under a hedge, and partly covered with grass and leaves, almost starved to death, and as nearly as possible in a state of nudity. She received what attention was then possible, and was carried to the nearest farm-house, where she was placed in blankets, and other remedial measures were adopted. After a lapse of some time she was able to speak again, and her name and address were discovered. After a little time she was returned to her friends. The young lady is said to be a somnambulist.—*Hull Herald*.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—On Saturday, by order of the Postmaster-General, notice was given at the General Post-office that this day (Monday) eighty-eight additional money order offices in the provinces and in the sub-divided suburban places within the twelve-mile circle from the establishment in St. Martin's-le-Grand, would be opened as Post-office savings banks, namely:—Regent street, W.; Shepherd's-bush, W.; Victoria grove, Kensington, W.; Strand, W.C.; Tranquil vale, Blackheath, S.E.; Vigo-street, W.; Westbourne park, W.; Westminster, S.W.; White chapel, E.; and Woolwich Arsenal, S.E. Suburban, ten; provincial places, seventy-eight; total, eighty-eight.

LORD STANLEY AT LYNN.—Lord Stanley addressed his constituents at King's Lynn last week. His lordship delivered a very able speech, chiefly upon foreign affairs. He viewed the Hungarian question with mixed feelings, but the tenor of his argument was favourable to Austria. He did not think that a separate Hungarian kingdom under an Austrian monarch could be made a permanent arrangement; and he was unfavourable to the creation of small States incapable of resisting foreign conquest. He expressed himself, on the whole, as favourable to Italian unity, but considered that Italy was in a position of dependence upon France (whose policy he unfavourably reviewed), and that England should be cautious in the expression of her opinion. Turning to the United States, he did justice to the motives which impelled the Federal Government, supported by the Northern States, to embark in the contest. He was, however, inclined to think that the South would succeed in forming an independent State, and that in the North the abolition party were far from being in the ascendant. His lordship made some admirable remarks on the duty of this country to observe a strict neutrality, and to abstain from taking any undue advantage of the temporary weakness of the American power.

GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.—Mr. Gladstone last week delivered a speech at Oxford on Middle Class Education in Public Schools. The meeting which the right hon. gentleman addressed was held for the purpose of promoting a movement that has been commenced in Sussex, and has there achieved considerable success. It is proposed to establish public boarding schools for the middle classes throughout the country generally, and to the benefit which these institutions would confer Mr. Gladstone confined his remarks.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon is about proceeding from the Palais Royal, when he has returned from Compiègne, to London, for the purpose of arranging some business connected with the coming Exhibition.

We understand, says the *Standard*, that a requisition, signed by a numerous body of the electors of Finsbury, has been presented to Mr. Bismarck Jerrard, the well-known journalist, to induce him to stand for the vacant seat, and that there is every reason to believe he will allow himself to be put in nomination.

MADAME MARCO'S PROPOSED LECTURES ON ITALY.—We are informed by the secretary of the General Italian Unity Committee that Madame Marco (née Jessie Melton White), who through her indefatigable and disinterested services to the wounded soldiers during the last Italian campaign, earned for herself the proud distinction of being called the Florence Nightingale of Italy, has engaged to deliver a series of lectures in England and Scotland on Italian affairs.

A NEW EDUCATION BILL.—From an announcement made on Wednesday, in the Commission of the Free Church General Assembly, sitting in Edinburgh, it appears that the Lord-Advocate intends to introduce next session a new education bill, apparently designed to extend the parish school system, and more or less to supersede the Privy Council grants.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance last week, Dr. Davis, of the Religious Tract Society, moved the following resolution:—"That this conference, composed of, and representing, various evangelical communities, who are above all things desirous that evangelical truth should be preached from every pulpit of the empire and the world, cannot but express its deep regret that the names of influential clergymen should be attached to a volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews'—a volume containing opinions which strike at the very foundation of the Christian faith, and of all revealed religion; and that it does for the following among other reasons:—1. Because the influence of such a volume cannot be confined to the Church to which the writers belong, but must affect all religious organizations, both at home and abroad. 2. Because most of those who have contributed to it, hold, or have held, their position with the authority and emoluments, in virtue of having entered into a solemn and public obligation to preach the faith which large portions of the volume are adapted to intend, to destroy. 3. Because so marked an opposition between the teaching of the volume and the public subscription of most of the writers, is calculated to excite suspicion as to the integrity of clerical subscription to ministerial engagements in general, and thus to do essential injury to the sacredness of the nation, and lower the standard of truthfulness throughout the land." The resolutions were carried.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—An influential meeting was held on Saturday evening, at which it was unanimously resolved to support a requisition, already numerously signed, to J. Remington Mills, Esq. We have it on good authority that Mr. Mills is likely to accept the invitation. Mr. Campbell Seigh has also announced his determination to contest the seat.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—One of the most atrocious outrages it has been our lot to record for many a day took place at Sheffield on Saturday morning. A man named Westridge was working for somewhat lower wages than the trades union permitted, and the unionists sought to punish him by throwing a tin filled with gunpowder, with a burning fuse attached, into his bedroom. The powder did not even catch on the night room, but threw it into one where a widow woman was sleeping. Westridge's wife, however, leaving the noise, came into the room and took up the tin, when it exploded in her face. Both women were shockingly burned, but Mrs. Westridge was also so frightened that she leaped out of the window, and it is feared she cannot survive.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE CRUSADE.—The Salford Society for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day are carrying on a very vigorous campaign. On Friday, no fewer than eight cases were brought before the Salford magistrates, and convictions obtained in seven of them. The penalty in each case was a fine of 5*s.* and costs. Amongst the defendants was a news-vender, a tobacconist, a confectioner, a butcher for selling beef steak, and another for selling stew, and two barbers for exercising their vocation.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT HYDE PARK.—On Sunday evening, between the hours of five and six o'clock, as a gentleman named Walter of Spring Garden-place, Stepney, was proceeding along the banks of the Serpentine, his attention was directed to a man struggling in the water. He gave an alarm to the Royal Marine Society's officers, and, pending their arrival, Mr. Walter plunged into the river and succeeded in keeping the head of the unfortunate man above water until Deputy Parsons and Mr. Superintendent Williams arrived. The unfortunate individual was speedily got out of the water and removed to the receiving-house in an insensible state, and apparently dead. Having been placed in a hot-water bath, he was afterwards removed to a warm bed. In his pockets were cheques drawn upon the Banks and Union Bank for sums of 22*l.*, 29*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and 26*l.* There was also a trifling amount of money on his person. The following letter was also found in his possession:—"London.—My dear Father—I have been putting myself to a great deal of inconvenience for a long time past, until I find I must make my plans otherwise. I shall be quite a ruined man. I had quite made up my mind to have my children with me after Christmas and provide a home for them, and to do this I must have my money. I think you ought to get it at a much cheaper rate of interest. I took the enclosed two advices for you. Mr. Bruntin thinks he can get me 315*l.* for the title, but I cannot see 45*l.*—With love, yours affectionately, F. H. JOHNSON.—P.S. My children are scattered abroad, and also my goods, and no use for myself." The envelope was addressed to Mr. B. Johnson, Piccadilly, and bore the post mark "N.Y. 23 1861."

THE MISSING STEAMER NORTH BRITON.—The public will learn with the deepest gratification that news has at length been received of the missing steamer North Briton, the non-arrival of which has caused such intense anxiety throughout the country. The vessel left Quebec on the 22d instant, and was due in Liverpool about a fortnight since. We now have intelligence by which it would appear that the ill-fated ship ran on shore off Miran Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, during a fog, on the 5th instant; and that she has become a total wreck. Fortunately, we have no loss of life to deplore. Fifteen of the passengers and seventeen of the crew left the vessel in two boats; the rest of the persons on board were landed at a subsequent period. A portion of the mails have reached this country. These details will tend to set at rest the anxiety of all who were directly interested in the fate of the North Briton, but further particulars respecting the catastrophe will of course be awaited with much interest. The North Briton had the following cabin passengers on board:—From Quebec—Mr. P. M. Vankoughnet and lady; Major Fielding 60*th* R. G. and lady; Felix Morgan, lady, and child; Felix Stuard, Ralph Jones, M. Cane, John P. Siri Kand, A. W. Danson, Frederick Clark, W. H. C. Wade, From Montreal—Dr. Woods, Thomas Danson, Mr. Robinson, From Kingston—Captain Bagley. From Toronto—E. J. Smith, C. Jarvis (87th Regiment), Miss Price, Miss Price, Miss E. Price, Miss Allan, Captain Lamert and lady, P. P. Ham, John Smith. From Hamilton—Sir Allan McNab and lady. The steamer passengers numbered 98 souls, and the crew about 90, so that the total number of souls on board was about 220.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF BURNING.—On Saturday evening Mr. Bedford, cornerer for Westminster, held an inquest at St. George's Hospital on the body of Charles Withers, aged six years, who lost his life from burning on Thursday morning last. Verdict, "Accidental death from burning."

CHARLISSE ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place on Monday. Mr. Edmund Potter (Liberal) was proposed by Mr. R. Ferguson and seconded by Mr. Sutton. Mr. Hodgson (Conservative) was proposed by Mr. Head and seconded by Mr. Hudson. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Potter by a large majority. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Hodgson, and fixed for next day. At the poll next day Mr. Potter was elected by a majority of 3. There was great excitement in the town.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER-MAKING.—Matti Schaeffer, a good-looking girl of 19, last week died from poison imbibed into the system during her engagement in the manufacture of artificial flower leaves. A sister of the deceased had died under similar circumstances.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Tuesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. R. Dean, confectioner, Upper-street, Islington. The powerful engines were speedily set to work, but, in spite of a good supply of water, the fire was not subdued until very considerable damage had been done to the premises and adjoining houses. Another fire, attended with great loss of property, broke out at Mr. C. Constable, No. 7, Oxford-place, Hackney-road. A third fire also occurred on the extensive premises of Mr. T. Barry, broker and general dealer, St. Benet's-lane, Salomon's-lane, Limehouse, which was not extinguished until the lower part of the premises were burnt out. Cause unknown.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT CHESTER.—Chester, Tuesday morning.—The Queen Railway Hotel, a magnificent but dingy-looking last summer, has been to a great extent destroyed by fire. The catastrophe originated from an overheated fire in the kitchen. At one point the railway station itself, which cost above a quarter of a million, was deemed in danger. The interior of the original part of the hotel is destroyed, but at midnight the large new wing was safe, so that the establishment may be reopened immediately.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LADY CHARLOTTE CHURCHILL.—Lady Charlotte Churchill, while out riding in the neighbourhood of the manor, near Atherstone, with a party of her friends, the animal on which she rode shied and bolted, and presently threw her ladyship with great violence, she sustaining several severe contusions, from which she never rallied; and, in spite of every attention and the best medical aid, she expired a little before six o'clock on Sunday morning. She was a daughter of the late Viscount Downshire, and married in 1843 Sir George Churchill Bart.

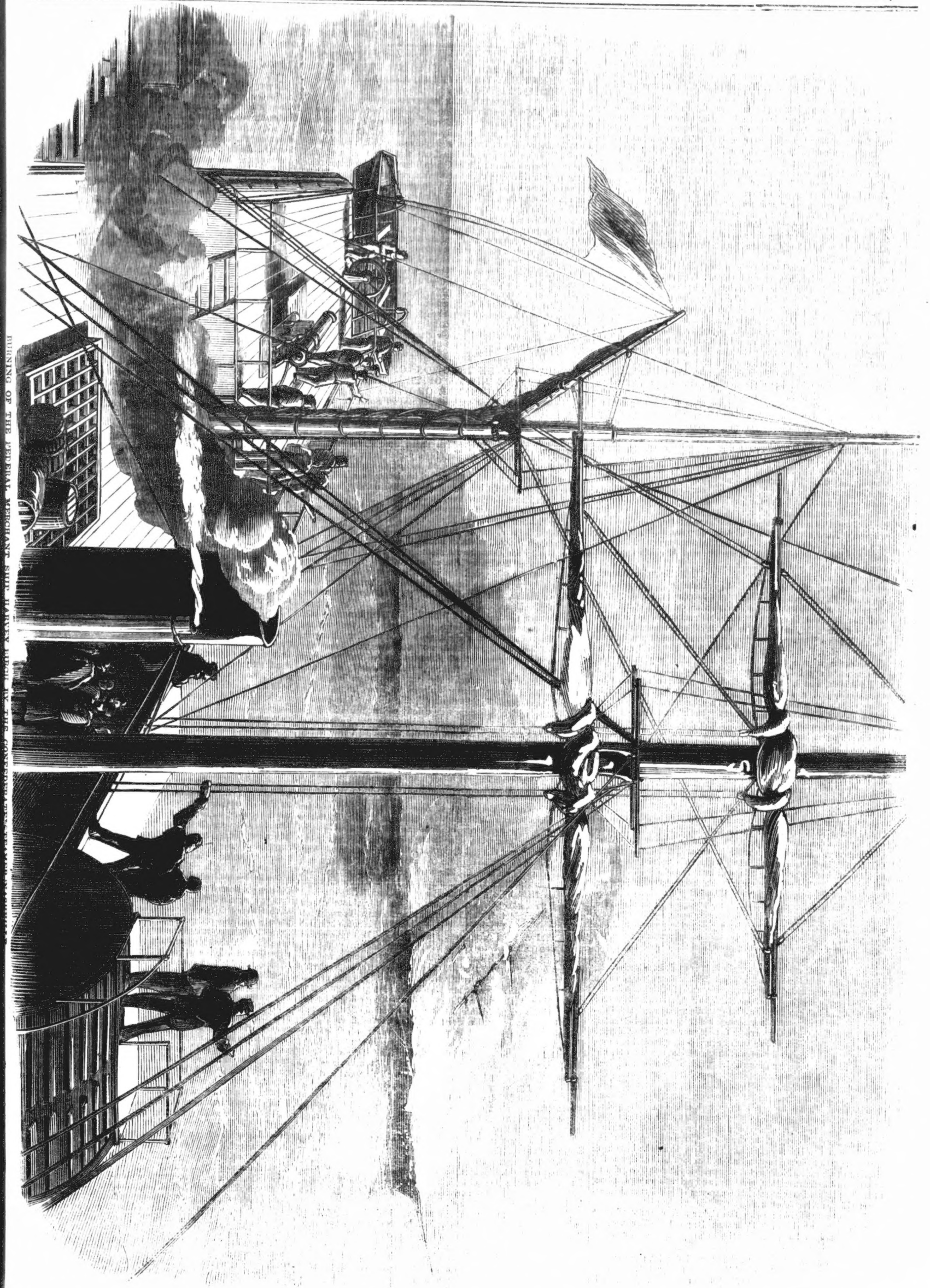
COLLIERS' STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.—At most of the collieries in the O. duham, Ashton, and Middleton districts, the men have received notice of a reduction of 2*d.* in the 1*s.* upon engine coal. Notice of this reduction having, in some cases, been given a fortnight since, the men have left their work, and already there are above 1,000 men on strike in the above districts.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JUSTICE HILL.—Some days since an announcement appeared in this journal that Mr. Justice Hill intended to resign his seat on the judicial bench at the close of the present term, in consequence of continued illness. On Tuesday five members of the bar assembled in Westminster Hall received official information of the fact, and, although not unexpected, occasioned much regret. Rumours are flying about in all directions as to the probable changes, judicial and political, which will take place in consequence of this resignation.

MONDAY'S GALE.—Soon after midnight the gale from the S.W. that raged furiously from 4 o'clock in the afternoon, increased to a perfect tempest, accompanied at intervals with violent gusts and getting showers of rain. In the outskirts, particularly in the south and west suburbs, the houses were shaken to their foundations; and in Lambeth, Mint street, Borough, and Bermondsey, several old buildings were entirely dismantled, stacks of chimneys were blown down, and the roadways strewn with the debris of trees, statues, &c. The trees in the parks and on cultivated spots were very seriously damaged, and many young trees lately destroyed. On the river the collisions were numerous.

INCIDENTS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The engravings on pages 116 and 125, represent two incidents on the American war which recently came off. On representations made a 32-p. under Command at Bonner Leese to Roger's Ferry, on the upper waters of the Potomac, and the other the capture of the Federal steamer *Fanny*, by the Confederates. Both sketches were taken at the time by American artists.



HOISTING OF THE FEDERAL MERCHANT SHIP, HAWKEYE, BY THE GOVERNMENT CRANE AT WASHINGTON.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

In the ordinary current of town life this has been a quiet week. The theatrical and musical world offers little novelty, though doubtless there has been a burlesque produced at Drury Lane, and a *petite* comedy at the Olympic. We have also to hail Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews in their new entertainment.

The Drury Lane burlesque is from the facile pen of H. J. Byron, and the other is an adaptation from the French, entitled "Court Cards." The burlesque is as clever as the usual run of these productions, and furnishes quite as many outrageous liberties taken with the English language; but the house is too large for pieces of this kind, and the company is not suited to them. Besides, the drama burlesqued does not afford good materials for a travesty. With the exception of Miss Louise Keeley, who is really up to these kind of performances, and gave a spirited rendering of "Myles Macopaleen," there is little to be said for the *dramatis personæ*. The piece wound up with the appearance of success, but I doubt its having anything like a run. A much funnier thing of the same sort is the "Coolen Drawn" now the nightly attraction at the Surrey.

The "Court Cards" which is a neat little comedy of intrigue is chiefly interesting and attractive through the excellent acting of Miss Amy Sedgwick. The controversy about the termination of the "Octoroon" still engages the attention of the critics, the most of whom are dead against killing off the heroine. Still Mr. Bonicault sticks to his own view of the matter, and the piece proceeds nightly. Though well put together, and illustrated by capital scenery, the subject is not so attractive as that of the "Colleen Bawn," and it can never experience the same success. Besides, the ending will seriously interfere with its reception by the public, let Mr. Bonicault say what he pleases about the object he had in view when writing the "Octoroon." It is not by anything that may be said or done on the stage, that the great problem of slavery is to be solved or worked out to a satisfactory solution.

The most striking novelty of this week in the way of amusement is undoubtedly the "At Home" of Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews. The Concert Room of Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Monday, and the entertainment has proved a great success, the place being crowded nightly. The successful pair are likely therefore to be "At Home" for a long time to come, and promise to fill up the hiatus left by the lamented Albert Smith who was certainly the most successful getter-up of this class of amusement that ever made the attempt. Next to him we would have named Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, until the new stars made their appearance in the firmament. It is certain that the town will flock to see Mr. and Mrs. Matthews at home for many a pleasant evening.

By way of variety for the liggers, M. Robin, the French wizard, commenced to wield his magic baton, on Monday evening at the Egyptian Hall. His tricks are clever, and many of them new and scientific. A pleasant evening could not well be spent than in company with this master of legerdemain.

The town talk, outside the circle of amusements round which I have just made a cursory glance, is confined to two leading topics, Peter Morrison's "Bank of Deposit" and the Confederate frigate at Southampton. The report of the accountants appointed to inquire into the rotten concern at 3, Pall Mall, has been read this week with indignation by thousands, and a strong feeling prevails that Peter and his gang should be placed at the bar of a criminal court. Out of £361,000 of deposits this precious "bank" has managed in ten years to waste and squander upwards of £309,000, of which sum not less than £117,000 has been lost on interest and working expenses alone! The other £160,000 seems to have gone on bankrupt or wound-up insurance companies, patent boot and shoe schemes, or foreign credit dodges. The capital account, though nominally £100,000, never had more than £20,000 at most paid up, and of this a considerable portion was received from the directors out of loans granted to themselves out of the depositors' money. Of the £361,000 of the depositors, and the small paid-up capital of the company, but £55,000 remains to be divided, and of this a slice will have to be taken to pay for the winding-up in the Court of Chancery. It is a question if even 2s. in the pound will be realized—words pregnant with ruin to thousands of small depositors who were tempted into Peter's spider's web through the lying advertisements he knew so well how to concoct and issue. It is "an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the newspapers have no reason to complain, for the advertising accounts in the ten years exceed £25,000, or about £10,000 more than the *bona fide* paid-up capital of the company! Something, surely, will be successfully done to punish the authors of the ruin, to whom the directors of the British Bank were as angels.

The Nashville affair has resulted, it is said, in allowing the Confederate ship the same privileges in British waters, and no more, to those awarded to Federal craft, and of which the James A. Cameron recently received the benefit. The American Ambassador has tried hard to get a distinction established against the Confederates in favour of his clients; but report has it that it failed. We have, as a Government, recognised the Confederate States as belligerents, though we have not admitted them as a power in the community of nations, and, to use an old, but expressive proverb, we cannot make "fish of one and flesh of the other," which ever way our sympathies may run. The result is, that the Nashville will be allowed to refit herself at Southampton, sufficiently for sea purposes, and then she will have to trust to her heels, i.e., her sailing powers when she gets into the open sea, for the Federal cruisers will have a sharp eye on the look-out for her, to give her, if caught, a dose of the same physic she doled out to the Harvey Birch. The fact that the bench of magistrates at Southampton refused to interfere, upon the request of Captain Nelson, to compel Lieutenant Pegrim to deliver up his chronometer, clothing, and private papers, show that the authorities recognise the capture of the Federal merchant ship as a lawful seizure.

There is a talk that among the sights and sounds of next year will be an English Opera at Drury Lane Theatre, to conduct it, it is added, Mademoiselle Tieffens and Mr. Sims Reeves.

Alfred Tennyson, it appears, has complied with the request of the commissioners of the Exhibition to write the inaugural ode. Let us hope that unlike the "Balaklava Charge" it will

be worthy of his great powers. Mr. Sterndale Bennett is to write the music for it, and the ode is already in the hands of the composer. AN OBSERVER.

DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND, BY A PART OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES, 6TH REGIMENT N.Y. VOLUNTEERS, AND 85 REGULARS, UNDER MAJOR VOGDES.

(SEE TWO PAGE ENGRAVING.)

ABOUT 3½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., the enemy attacked Wilson's Zouaves in force. Company E, Third Infantry, Capt. Hildt, and twenty-seven men of Company A, First Artillery, Lieut. Taylor, eighty-five men, all under command of Major Vogdes, sallied from the fort and met the enemy at some distance above Camp Brown. In the first attack of the regulars Major Vogdes was taken prisoner. Capt. Hildt assumed command immediately, engaged and repulsed the enemy. Soon after, Major Arnold advanced to the assistance of Capt. Hildt, and the united commands proceeded until they arrived at the place where the enemy had disembarked. Here the rebels were found in the act of leaving on their steamers. Major Arnold's command then opened upon them a destructive fire, which was very severe in its effects.

The loss on the Federal side was four killed, twenty-one wounded, and ten prisoners of the regulars; ten killed, sixteen wounded, and nine taken prisoners of the Zouaves. The opposition loss was very severe. Eleven of their dead were found in one heap. After the engagement twenty-two were found killed on the field, five were wounded, and thirty-three were taken prisoners.

The Confederates lost, by their own statement, 350 killed wounded, and missing.

CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHANNEL BY A CONFEDERATE STEAMER OF WAR.

THE greatest excitement was occasioned in Southampton last week by the arrival in the river of a steamer, with the Confederate flag of America flying at the peak, and a pennant at the main. She proved to be the Confederate steamer Nashville, which run the blockade a short time since—viz., 26th October. She brings the crew (twenty-nine in number) of the American ship Harvey Birch, and landed them in the docks with all their personal effects. The latter is a full-rigged vessel of 1,500 tons burden, cost 150,000 dollars, and was bound from Havre to New York in ballast.

The following is the statement of Capt. W. H. Nelson, of New York, left Havre on Saturday, the 17th inst., bound to New York, in ballast, when in lat. 49.6 N., long. 9.52 W., was brought to by the Confederate steamer Nashville, Commander Pegrim, late of the United States' navy. The Harvey Birch was immediately boarded by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who were at once ordered on board the Confederate steamer, allowing Captain Nelson and crew to take a few of their effects and some fresh provisions. The Harvey Birch was then ordered to be fired by Captain Pegrim, who remained alongside until she was burnt to the water's edge. Captain Nelson stated that Commander Pegrim informed him that he held no commission from the Confederate Government of America as a war steamer (or letter of marque); further, that himself and two mates were treated exceedingly well whilst on board the steamer, but his crew were all placed in irons immediately. Captain Nelson stated, that the Nashville shipped her crew in Charleston, which is composed chiefly of English and Irish lads, that they were shipped under false pretences, and forced to sign other articles when on board; and that Commander Pegrim endeavoured to compel himself and crew to take the oath of allegiance, and not to take up arms against the Southern States. The captain of the Harvey Birch, immediately on his landing in the docks, placed himself under the protection of Captain Britton, the American consul at this port.

The following is the report of Commander Pegrim:—On the morning of the 19th inst., at eight a.m., sighted the packet-ship Harvey Birch, of New York; immediately bore down upon her, and when near enough hailed her, having unlimbered guns and cleared decks for action. Then spoke the vessel, and ordered the captain to haul down his colours and bring his papers on board. The stars and stripes immediately went down slowly, and Captain Nelson and his crew came on board the Nashville. Captain Pegrim then informed him he demanded an unconditional surrender, but all private effects would be respected. The crew were then brought on board, and with the exception of Captain Nelson, his two mates, and a passenger, placed in irons. The captain and mates were allowed to retain their revolvers, but put upon parole. A few provisions were then brought on board, and the Harvey Birch committed to the flames. Before the Nashville left her, the three masts were seen to fall, and the entire vessel was enveloped in a burning mass. Captain Pegrim states that the burning of the ship and hauling down of her flag was the most painful act of his life, having for a period of thirty-two years fought and served under the United States' flag.

The Nashville brought as passengers, under orders of the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Peyton and lady. Colonel Peyton is on special duty for the State of North Carolina, and notwithstanding the length of the voyage and the heavy weather experienced throughout her passage, which carried away portions of her paddle-boxes, &c., they are in good health. Colonel Peyton says that there are 750,000 bales of cotton of the old crop and over four millions of bales of the new crop, and fifty million dollars' worth of tobacco and naval stores ready for shipment.

Colonel Peyton says that Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Southern commissioners, left Charleston on the 12th October, in the steamer Theodore, passing through the blockading squadron at night. Their safe arrival was reported at Cardenas, Cuba, before the Nashville left Charleston, on the 26th ult., and they are expected to arrive here by the West India steamer La Plata, due on the 29th inst.

Captain Pegrim is an old officer of the United States' Navy, and bore a conspicuous part in the Mexican war, in the Paraguay and Japan expeditions, and during the war waged by the English and French in China. For his distinguished services his native State of Virginia voted him, by the Legislature, a sword.

Captain Pegrim indignantly denies the statement of Capt. Nelson, that he holds no commission from the Confederate States of America, and has furnished the following, which is a copy of his commission under the Confederate seal:—

(Copy.)

The President of the Confederate States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting.

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valour, fidelity, and abilities of Robert B. Pegrim, I do appoint him a lieutenant in the navy of the Confederate States, to rank as such from 10th day of June, A.D. 1861.

He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of lieutenant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging, and I do strictly charge all officers and others under his command to be obedient to his orders as lieutenant.

And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions as from time to time he shall receive from me, or the future President of the Confederate States of America, or the superior officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of war.

Given under my hand, at the city of Richmond, this 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President, S. R. MALLARY,

Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Nelson applied on Monday to the Southampton magistrates for a warrant to search the Nashville, in order to recover the ship's charts and other things from the Harvey Birch, which he alleges were stolen by the men of the Nashville. The magistrates refused to grant a warrant, and referred Captain Nelson to the Secretary of State. A letter from the Mayor was read, which stated that Capt. Nelson had applied to his court, and that if it were in his jurisdiction he should have no hesitation in granting the application.

There are contradictory reports as to the ship being allowed to refit at Southampton; one version being that a Cabinet Council had resolved against it, and another that it was to be permitted.

Our engraving on page 117 represents the scene after the Nashville had set the Harvey Birch on fire. Captain Nelson has since made a formal protest against the piratical act.

FEARFUL CALAMITY IN EDINBURGH.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A most calamitous and heartrending occurrence took place a few minutes after one o'clock on Sunday morning, in the sudden fall of a densely-populated "land" or tenement of dwelling-houses in the lower division of the High-street, Edinburgh, which resulted—so far as has yet been ascertained—in the death of twenty-six persons, and the injury, more or less severe, of thirteen others. The tenement was situated on the north side of the street, between Bailie Fyfe's close on the west, and Paisley's close on the east, and was joined at the back (on the east side) by the gable end of another "land," which extended down Paisley's close. Although it is believed that the building which was eight stories high contained about twenty-five householders, many of whom kept lodgers, and that the total number of inmates was not less than eighty or ninety. The circumstances immediately attending the calamity are as follows: Sergeant Rennie, of the night police, was passing down Skinner's close along with another policeman, when they heard a loud noise, and behind the whole land of houses, before which one of them had been only three minutes before, fall with a tremendous crash, and in another instant it was apparently swallowed up amid clouds of dust and rubbish. As the dust cleared away, a yawning chasm, thirty yards in breadth, became visible; the whole of the floors from top to bottom had given way and fallen perpendicularly downwards, while the front wall fell outwards, and only the back wall (partly supported by the back land before mentioned) and the two gables, being party-walls connected with the adjoining houses, were left standing. In most of the stories all around the walls thus laid bare in a moment fires were burning—the fire places being left standing, as well as the presses recessed in the wall, with all the contents of the latter, consisting of crockery, household and cooking utensils, &c. exposed to view in the clear, calm moonlight. Instantly wailing sounds arose from the ruins, with here and there cries of Mother, mother, from little children rudely awakened out of sleep by rafter and rubbish falling upon them in their beds, but over the greater portion of the mass brooded a ghastly silence which was yet more doleful. In a few minutes the street seemed alive with people running about eagerly inquiring what had happened; and the occupants of the surrounding houses, startled from their sleep, raised their windows, and as soon as some vague idea of the awful nature of the calamity reached them, poured forth into the streets. In the meantime Rennie and the other constable had rushed to the police office with the intelligence that a house had fallen in the High-street, and in a short time the members of the Fire Brigade, and a large detachment of policemen, arrived on the ground.

By two o'clock a.m. the street was blocked up with people, and barricades were placed across it, above and below the ruined building. The firemen, reinforced by a number of labourers who volunteered, were formed into gangs and immediately commenced operations. The parts of the ruins from which the cries proceeded were first examined, and, after great, arduous, and cautious labour, beams of wood were raised, and tons of debris were dug out, and a great number of poor creatures—men, women, and children—still in life, but nearly all of them more or less injured, were extricated.

When the fire brigade suspended their arduous labours at a quarter to four o'clock, no fewer than forty-two persons had been dug out of the ruins. Several of these were children, and strange to say, had received little or no injuries; fifteen were so severely injured that they had to be conveyed to the Royal Infirmary, where two have since died. The remaining twenty were taken out quite lifeless. The scene presented in the dead house of the police-office, where the corpses were conveyed, was one of the most harrowing description.

The house whose sudden fall has been the cause of this great calamity is supposed to have been nearly three hundred years old.

In consequence of the insecure condition of the tenement on the north, east, and west sides of that which lay falling, the whole of these houses were cleared of their inhabitants, and temporary accommodation was provided for them in the Police

of Refuge, the Royal Infirmary, the Police Office, and other places.

Since the above was written four more bodies have been found. At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning workmen commenced to endeavour to pull down the north wall and eastern gable of the house, which were a source of extreme danger for the men employed. In clearing away the ruins, about one o'clock they succeeded in removing the back wall, but only a fragment of the eastern gable gave way, and the work of excavation was resumed early in the afternoon. About half-past three o'clock two more dead bodies were discovered; half-an-hour afterwards two others. This makes 24 dead bodies that have now been recovered from the ruins, and two have died from the injuries received at the accident, making in all 26 deaths. A considerable number, however, are undoubtedly yet in the ruins.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ALDERSHOT.

BEFORE the mingled horror and indignation awakened by the last recorded military tragedies has had time to subside—while Sergeant-Major Kennedy lies on his bed of agony, his life trembling in the balance—the Camp at Aldershot has again been startled by another dreadful murder. The scene of the tragedy is the West Block, Permanent Barracks, where the 78th Highlanders have been quartered for some time. From information, it appears that Sergeant John Dixon and Corporal William Campbell proceeded to call the roll in the usual way. While thus engaged Private Thomas Jackson took his rifle from the rack, and in an instant discharged it at the sergeant. The ball passed in at the right shoulder blade of the unfortunate man, went through his body diagonally, and made its exit at the left breast. It then entered the right shoulder of the corporal, which it passed through, and next went through a partition into the non-commissioned officers' bunk, struck against the opposite wall, when it flattened and rebounded. Poor Dixon turned partly round, and fell forward on his face, and almost in an instant ceased to exist. Jackson was instantly captured, and with the assistance of some others conveyed to the guard-room. He was there placed in the strong-room with another prisoner, who was confined for being drunk, the sergeant of the guard not then knowing his crime. Directly afterwards Marshall informed the sergeant that Jackson was charged with murder, and on the sergeant entering the cell for the purpose of handcuffing him he found that the prisoner had made an attempt to strangle the drunken man, and said he certainly would have murdered him but for the sergeant's entrance.

The rifle No. 232, belonging to Jackson, was found to have an exploded cap on, and appeared to have been recently discharged. A loose packet of ammunition was handed to Mr. Howard, one round of which was deficient. The cover of this packet bore the name of Private D. Munroe. The colonel and Captain Evans having held a conversation with the superintendent respecting the prisoner, stated that the military authorities had no power in England to deal with cases of murder. The prisoner was brought from the cell, where he was confined, handcuffed, and dressed only in his tartan trousers and shirt. He is a light-haired, strong, broad-set, beardless youth, about five feet six inches in height, and bore a careless bravado sort of aspect as he was brought forth from the guard-room. He was led out by the police, one on each side, and the colonel sent an escort of twelve men of the guard, together with the sergeant-major, to render assistance in case of need. Under this escort of civil and military power, the prisoner was conveyed to the police-station. There was found on the prisoner a snapcap and a percussion cap. It appears that, previous to the occurrence, he had been in a canteen, and was heard by Private Andrew Cornick to say that he would have some one's life that night. When charged at the police-station with murder, he manifested the utmost indifference, and said, "Sure it won't make any difference to me; not a bit."

Sergeant John Dixon was 35 years of age. He enlisted into the 78th Highlanders on the 23rd of April, 1845, and has occupied the position of sergeant for about five years. He was present with the regiment throughout the Persian and Indian campaigns. He married at Fort George, in November, 1859, and leaves a widow in an advanced state of pregnancy, and one child fifteen months old. Corporal William Campbell is in his 22nd year, is a native of Forfar, in Scotland, and is now in the general hospital. The miscreant, Thomas Jackson, is only twenty years of age, and is a native of Barnard-castle, near Durham. He enlisted in June, 1858, by special authority, being under age. He deserted in August, 1858, and subsequently enlisted into the 39th Regiment, under an assumed name. It is supposed his right name is Johnson. He was brought back to the 78th Regiment in October, 1860, at Edinburgh, and while there was tried for breaking his rifle and smashing a window, for which offence he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

It is a noticeable fact that when the report of the rifle was heard, a man who was standing outside the barracks was observed to make off; and Jackson, after being arrested, said, "There are to be some more shot. It is to be done on the 15th, or before Christmas."

The coroner's inquest on the body of Sergeant Dixon, was opened on Monday. The evidence was conclusive as to the prisoner's guilt. It appeared, also, that the ruffian entertained some feeling of ill-will towards the deceased, and that he predicted that other non-commissioned officers would share his fate. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, and made an addendum expressing their conviction that prompt measures ought to be adopted by the military authorities to prevent, as far as may be possible, the repetition of the diabolical crimes. The coroner then said that in a case of murder by a soldier twelve months ago the jury had made a similar recommendation, which he had forwarded to the Duke of Cambridge, but beyond a brief acknowledgment of its receipt nothing had been done. The coroner made some further remarks on the subject, which are worthy of careful consideration. It is obvious that the intervention of public opinion has now become necessary.

It is at Brussels that the greatest quantity of beer is consumed; at Stockholm, the most brandy; at Madrid, the most chocolate; at Paris the most absinthe; at Constantinople, the most coffee; and at London the greatest quantity of strong wines.

LAW AND POLICE

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—In this case a rule was obtained by Mr. Manisty, Q.C., on the 13th inst., calling upon the defendant, a bookeller at Northampton, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for libels against the Rev. Sydney Gedge, Vicar of Allhallows, Northampton, relative to the collection of the vicar's rate in lieu of tithes. The libels consisted of a handbill and an extract from the *National Reformer*. The extract from the *National Reformer* referred to spoke of him as a two-legged leech, a legal robber in the body corporate, and as a gentleman in black going about seeking whom he might devour. Mr. Serjeant Parry and Dr. Foster showed cause against the rule on Monday. Mr. Manisty, Q.C., supported the rule. The Lord Chief Justice said, when this Court granted a rule, the applicant ought to rely on the Court, and not interfere. This gentleman, it appeared, was not content to set himself right, but he had gone so far as to publish matters libellous of the person against whom he sought the information. If he had done it before the rule was granted, it was clear he would not have had the rule. Rule discharged.

THE EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF JEWELS.—Thomas Thompson, a stout, well-dressed man, of respectable appearance, wearing a large moustache, who had been remanded on the charge of stealing a brilliant necklace, worth 72 guineas, from the shop of Mr. Attenborough, in the Strand, was brought before Mr. Henry on Monday, at Bow-street, to answer several other charges of the same description. Mr. Lewis, jun., again attended for the prisoner. The first case taken was preferred by Mr. R. B. Starling, of 68, Great Portland-street, jeweller, &c. George Herbert, an assistant to the prosecutor, proved that the prisoner, with a companion, entered the shop on the 25th October last, in the afternoon, and requested to be shown some bracelet to from the window, and as he wanted one for his niece. He looked at several, and said they were too small for him. Others were shown to him, but the two men eventually went away without buying anything, saying they would call again next day. Shortly after they had left the shop, witness missed a diamond bracelet, worth 30*l*. They did not call the next day, nor ever since. The next charge was preferred by Mr. Richard S. Wyley, 233, Oxford-street, whose shop was visited by the prisoner and his companions on the 7th of November last. Two days afterwards a pair of brilliant ear-rings were missed from the window, near where the prisoner stood. They were worth 60*l*. It was stated that there were many other charges, but Mr. Henry committed the prisoner for trial on three.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A barbarous murder was committed late on Thursday night or early on Friday morning, at a place called Duran-hill, about half a mile on this side of Carlisle. The victim is an old woman named Jane Emerson, about sixty years of age who lived alone in a cottage near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. At half-past six on Friday morning the poor woman was found by a servant of the company murdered beside the line, within a few yards of the cottage porch. Her face was covered with blood, one eye had been driven in with a sharp instrument, the skull fractured, and there were several cuts on the face, one of which had apparently been inflicted by a stone. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when, after several witnesses had deposed to the facts as given above, the proceedings were adjourned for a week. Up to Saturday the murderer was still at large.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN DUBLIN.—One of the most terrible and painful tragedies that has occurred in Dublin for years past was enacted last week, at 25, South Camberland-street, at between ten and eleven a.m. It appears that the perpetrator of this frightful outrage, a man named William Molloy, with his wife, sister-in-law, and the two murdered children, occupied the top room of the house No. 25, South Camberland-street. He had been a waiter in an hotel at Bray, but left his situation on the 10th of September last, and since then has been unable to obtain employment. He and his family were consequently reduced in circumstances, and he had to part with whatever little property they possessed in order to purchase the necessities of life. They were brought to that state of poverty that they had barely enough food to suffice for Wednesday, and to procure that he had, on the previous day, to send some of his shirt-collars to the pawn-office. To this circumstance is attributed the origin of this dreadful occurrence. On examining his shirt-collars on Wednesday morning he stated that they were not correct—that there were some of them missing, and became very angry. His sister-in-law, a woman named Pye, told him that he should not be so unreasonable, and that if he did not believe that they were all right, he could go to the pawn-office, and see that none of them had been put astray. This seemed to render him quite frantic with rage, and seizing a poker, he rushed upon her, and inflicted a serious wound on her left temple. She ran from him, and fled down the stairs. His wife interposed to pacify him, but he turned upon her, and most savagely attacked her, cutting her with the poker on the head in several places, and about her person. After struggling with him for some minutes, she likewise succeeded in freeing herself from his grasp, and ran down the stairs. He did not attempt to follow her, and it seems that now the most tragic and melancholy feature of this terrible occurrence took place. Rendered mad at being, as it were, thwarted in his murderous attacks on his sister-in-law and wife, he took up a knife, and catching hold of the youngest child, a fine boy of two years, named William, he inflicted a frightful gash across his throat, severing the head almost from the body. Then seizing the oldest child, Arthur, he, with the same instrument, cut his throat, but the wound did not cause instantaneous death. He now appeared to have become conscious of the horrible deed he had committed, for he immediately cried out in the most agonizing and frantic manner for help—weeping bitterly. Police constable Andrew Walsh, 117 B, met the wife as she was proceeding a long the street, crying out, "Murder," and on hearing from her what had occurred, he hastened to the house, and on entering the room, found the wretched man, with a rug on his shoulders, leaning over his child, Arthur, who was still alive, and pitifully calling for help, and, in mournful tones, exclaiming, "I am sorry, I am sorry." He did not offer the least resistance to the constable, but quietly resigned himself to his custody. The prisoner has been since committed for trial on both magistrates' and coroner's warrants.

THE "BANK OF DEPOSIT."

The report of Messrs. Harder, Paine, and Co., as to the affairs of the Bank of Deposit and the National Assurance and Investment Association is published. It gives a most deplorable picture of the sacrifice of money entrusted to the managing director and his colleagues, and, taken as the figures are now presented, there is scarcely the prospect of 8*l*. in the round. The liabilities are returned at 364,636*l*, of which 362,597*l* is the total of the amount to the credit of depositors. The assets may be taken at 55,086*l* leaving the deficiency, which has been quantified, 309,550*l*. The history of this undertaking, which is furnished in the report, is perhaps, one of the most disastrous ever known, and it can hardly be supposed that the conduct of the parties implicated will be allowed to pass unpunished. Since the days of the Royal British Bank no exposure of mismanagement has been so startling, and the loss will, as in that case, fall principally upon the industrial classes, who, tempted by the attraction of a high rate of interest, have placed their savings in this institution. The business transacted seems from the facts to have been conducted in a doubtful and irregular manner, and chiefly with the view of serving the interests of those connected with the board and its management. The funds have been sunk in various kinds of enterprises—to the greatest extent apparently in defunct or winding-up insurance adventures, while even foreign Credit Companies, and Bernard's Patent Brot and

Since Company, figures as having received assistance from this source. The State Fire Office has been largely mixed up with the Bank of Deposit, through Mr. Peter Morrison, the manager, with the other directors, having also been interested in the success of that establishment. The loss involved is considerable, and it is feared no important amount will be recovered, the State Insurance Company being in process of liquidation. Going back as far as 1852 the loss to the bank by interest and expenses in that year was 4,959*l*, the amount due to depositors being 4,303*l*, and the state of things has subsequently existed until the former item, in 1860, reached 147,935*l*, and the latter 348,096*l*. Comment is not required on disclosures of this nature, except that no pains should be spared, either in Company or Bankruptcy, to investigate the transactions of the directors and managers, and to make them, if possible, criminally responsible for what they have done. Of course the old cry will be set up, "A loss has been incurred. We had better not grumble, but make the best of it," it is to be hoped, however, it will not avail, and that speedy measures will be adopted to put the law in force against the whole of these individuals.

The following table, with the yearly progress towards this gigantic swindle. It is an analysis of entries contained in the book, showing the gradual progress of the insolvency from the year 1852. The amounts inserted in the first column do not include any losses by bad debts or by unsecured investment, and it does not appear that such items have at any time been dealt with.

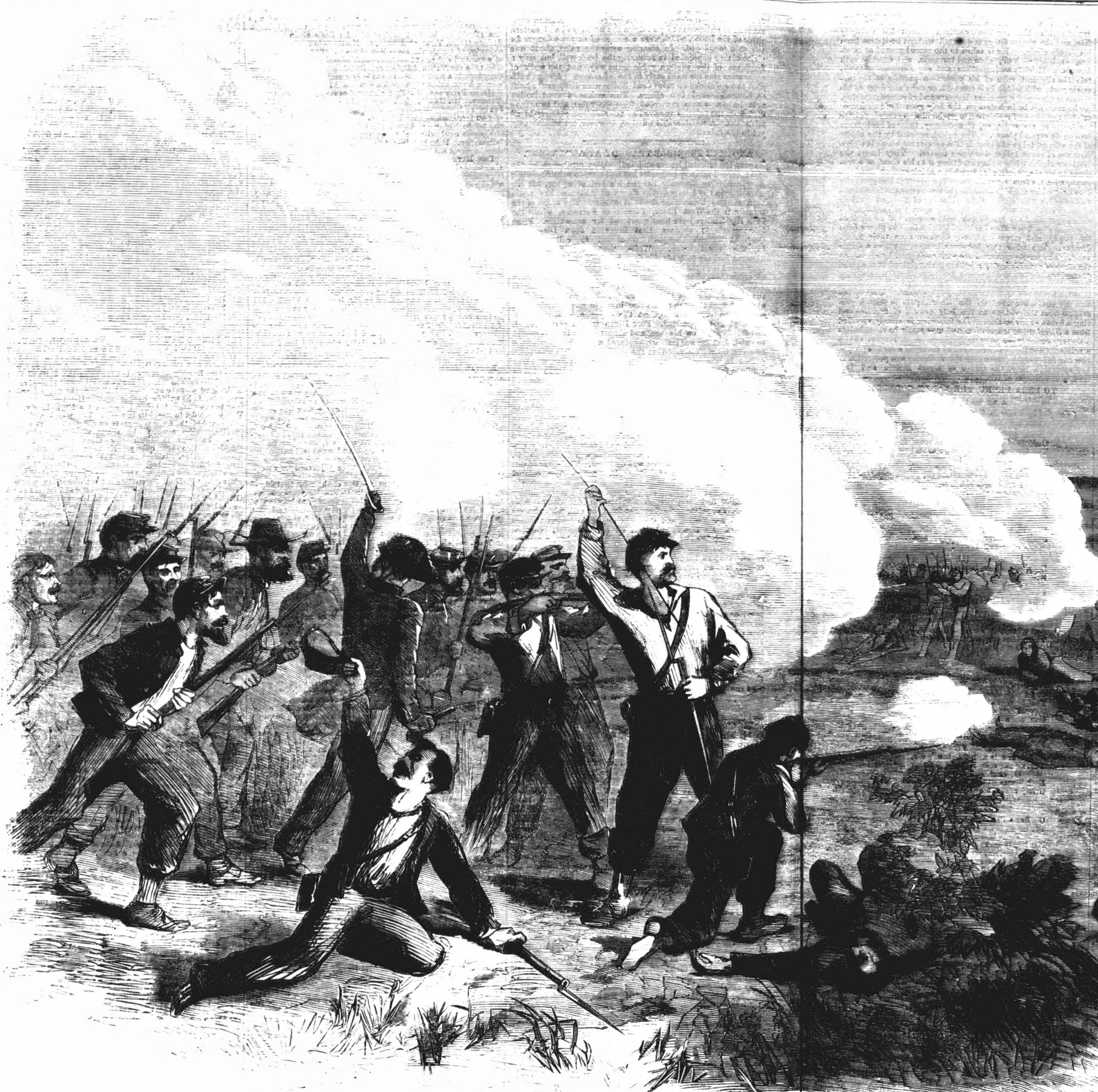
	Loss by Interest and Expenses to the 31st December in each year.	Amount appearing to be due to Depositors on 31st December in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852	4,959 10 0	4,303 8 0
1853	12,259 6 10	30,513 0 5
1854	18,105 15 5	79,196 16 5
1855	38,804 17 5	118,205 15 9
1856	48,782 5 6	164,822 12 5
1857	66,061 16 5	179,740 17 3
1858	92,376 3 1	226,362 8 1
1859	112,628 15 0	296,078 9 0
1860	147,935 14 9	348,096 18 9

THE PEEP ODAY SCENE OF THE FHOIL DMUIV, OR DARK VALLEY. SEE FRONT PAGE

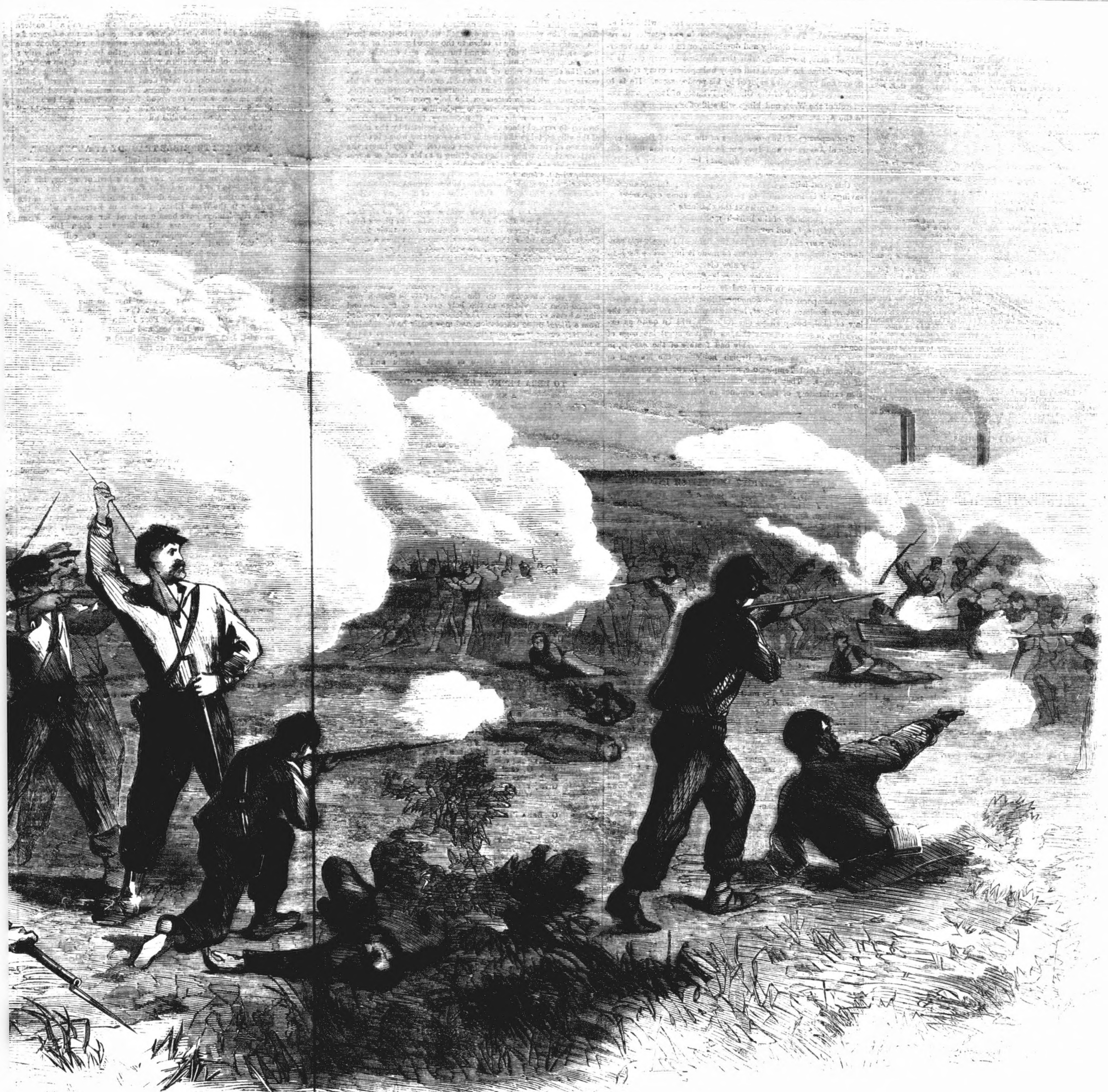
Our engraving gives a representation of one of the finest scenes in the play of "Peep O'Day," now performing with so much success at the Lyceum Theatre. It constitutes the finish of the third act, and the tableau is one of the most exciting and effective things of the kind we have ever seen. Kathleen, through a forged letter purporting to be written by her brother Harry, who has returned from transportation, is induced to visit the Fhoil Dmuiv, or Dark Valley, in order to meet him in secret. The time is night, and the foreground of the scene represents an old quarry with almost perpendicular sides covered with sparse vegetation and straggling trees. In order to reach the place of rendezvous and get down into the quarry, Kathleen must cross a frail wooden bridge, laid across the chasma. On descending, instead of finding her brother, she meets with "Black Mullins," the low villain of the piece, who is digging a grave, having been employed by "Stephen Purcell" to get rid of her, to whom he is secretly married, in order to secure the hand and fortune of "Mary Grace." "Mullins" discloses his intention, and "Kathleen" flies and hides herself in one of the recesses of the quarry. To secure his victim, and cut off her retreat, "Mullins" proceeds to knock down the frail bridge, and then searches for "Kathleen," in which he is successful. A fearful struggle ensues, at the moment of which "Harry Kavanagh" appears on the brink of the quarry, (having acquired a knowledge of the foul plot against his sister), and, seizing the two branches of a large tree which grows up from the valley, he suddenly swings himself down, and effects the deliverance of his sister, while "Barney O'Toole" (his faithful foster brother) is seen shouting in great excitement above. The engraving represents the group exactly as the parties appear at this critical and exciting moment.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOT RACE BETWEEN DEERFOOT AND BARKER.—Notwithstanding the numerous engagements which Deerfoot, the Indian runner, has fulfilled, and the opportunities which the public have had of witnessing his feats, interest has by no means subsided, and the desire to see him is as strong as on his first appearance. The contest on Monday was for the ten-mile champion's cup, which Deerfoot had won and held since he defeated White, of Gateshead, and Mills, in his contest for that trophy, at the same grounds, on the 23rd of September. White, who had held the four, six, and ten mile cup, was believed to be one of the best pedestrians that England had ever produced, and his defeat by the Indian on that occasion created no little surprise among his supporters. In due course Deerfoot was challenged by Barker, another famous runner, for the ten-mile cup, which he wrested from White in September, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. The scene of Monday's contest was at a place known as Mr. Baum's, White Lion, Hackney Wick, a short railway ride from the Fenchurch-street Station. The race was appointed to take place at 3 o'clock, and by that hour there could not have been less than 8,000 persons present. When the men stood side by side the disparity was very great. Deerfoot, to use a common phrase, looking "big enough to eat" his English antagonist. Barker, from his pinched cheeks, had evidently undergone a most rigorous course of training, and his muscles looked hard and cleanly defined. The signal having been given, the "child of the Prairie" and the Englishman darted from mark. Barker ran in an easy, finished manner, but Deerfoot, as usual, moved with a slouching gait, with his head rolling from side to side. Barker took a lead of about a yard, with the Indian running and "wailing in his track," and they ran in this order until a tremendous cheer announced that Deerfoot had deprived "the paleface" of his advantage; but on making another lap Barker put on a "spurt," and passed the Indian amid great cheering. The Englishman kept the lead until the 24th lap, when the Indian, throwing his head back like a deer, rushed past him, and for some time the race was very exciting, each man alternately leading, the fluctuations in the contest giving rise to uproarious shouting. In the 36th lap Barker, whose face had become deadly pale, placed his hand in a distressed condition on the region of his heart, suffering from a painful "stitch," and the Indian, perceiving this, gave a leap and a complete war-whoop, and passed his man. Barker, however, recovering himself, ran on, in evident pain, but, struggling with extraordinary pluck, passed the Indian amid a great demonstration from the crowd. Deerfoot soon, however, resumed the lead; and finally, in the 63rd round, Barker, when making the top bend, fell down heavily from sheer exhaustion and distress, and the Indian, without diminishing his speed, tore round the ground, completing the last five laps by himself, and when he had performed his task he gave a shrill cry of triumph, and leapt in exultation. The Indian was not in the least distressed, and, indeed, scarcely showed any signs of the severe race he had run, except in the heaving of his massive chest. The multitude in the grand stand would not disperse until they had surrounded Deerfoot to a window to receive an ovation, which the Indian acknowledged by a shrill war-whoop and a flourish of the handsome champion's cup which he had, for the second time, victoriously contested. The time in which the race was run up to Barker's fall was 50 min 34 sec.



DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND, BY A PARTY OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES, 6TH REGIMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, AND 80TH REGULARS, UNDER MAJOR VODGES.



ISLAND, BY A PARTY OF WILSON'S ZOUAVES, 6th REGIMENT N.Y. VOLUNTEERS, AND 8th REGULARS, UNDER MAJOR VODGES.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER AT FORT PICKENS.

† The Earth goddess has no fixed corporeal form, symbol, or temple. She occasionally assumes the form of a snake or a tiger, or of some other creature harmful or hostile to man. She is usually malevolent, but is kind to those who feed her well with human blood.

tribes. Captain Macpherson tells us that he has seen villages without a single female child in them, and amongst a hundred men there are seldom more than twenty or thirty women. Fortunately there are some of the Khond tribes that disappear of the custom, or the country would soon want inhabitants. It is said that at the lowest estimate, above one thousand female children are destroyed annually in the districts of Pondacole, Gulolye and Bon. A Khond wife may change her husband at discretion, without any new marriage ceremony. On an average the women exercise this privilege four or five times in their lives, sometimes twice as often, but very few adhere to the first husband. No man who is without a wife can refuse to receive any woman who chooses to enter his house and proclaim her desire to be his mistress.

In spite of so many abominable customs now greatly, if not entirely, abolished by the authority of the British Government—the Khonds are upon the whole a people not to be hated or despised. On the contrary, they have many good qualities. They are faithful to their chiefs and brave in battle. They are passionately fond of individual liberty, and are rarely servile and insincere as most Oriental people. Rather than endure slavery and imprisonment they refuse food, or tear out their tongues by the root. Their patient endurance of physical suffering, the most excruciating and protracted, is not surpassed by the North American Indians. They are hospitable to strangers, and even to an enemy. If an enemy, though the slayer of a member of the family, take shelter in the house of a Khond, he is safer than under his own roof. "For the safety of a guest," he is whom he may, they say, "life and honour are pledged; he is to be considered before one's wife or child. He is a most sacred trust." This is more than Arabian hospitality. The Khonds are strong and well made. The forehead is broad and high. The lips are full but not thick. The general expression of the countenance is indicative of intelligence and resolution, mixed with great good-humour. In salutation they raise the hand perpendicularly above the head. When two persons meet on the road, the younger says "I am in my way," and the elder replies, "Go on."

The Hindus of Bengal often profess themselves converts to Christianity, when they are either still under the influence of the creed of their fathers, or have adopted deistical principles. Some candid missionaries confess that they dare not assert that they have made one true convert amongst the people of Bengal. But three Khonds are a frank and manly people, and perhaps the Christian missionary would have more success in Khondistan than in any other part of India. It would at all events be worth his while to make the trial.

Poppetua: a Love Tale. By E. S. P. London: Henry Lea, Warwick-lane.

The author of this little novel handles a pen with facility and grace. He is a practised writer. There is not much in the story, but it is pleasantly told. The heroine who gives her name to the book is certainly not perfect, physically or morally, and we like her perhaps the better for her little failings. At first she is rather too much of a blue-stocking and seems to want a heart; but her character improves rapidly and not unattractively towards the close of the story. She is thrown from her chariot, and so injures her arm that she is obliged to have it amputated at the shoulder by her own lover who is a doctor. The Doctor's love is not diminished by her disfigurement and the lovers are married.

Notes

ON PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."—As You Like It.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

MR. GEORGE LINLEY'S operetta "The Toymaker," was produced here last Tuesday week. Miss Thirlwall, who is daily gaining public favour, gives the song of "Ah! why did you wake me?" with great effect. The song will probably become popular. Mr. Haig's, "Come beloved," is also excellent. This evening a new opera entitled "The Puritan's Daughter," by J. V. Bridgman and Mr. W. Balfe will be produced at this theatre. All the best performers of the company are engaged in it.

We noticed one evening during the performance of "Robin Hood" that Madame Guerrabella, in the part of Maid Marian, came into such dangerous proximity to the stage foot-lights that Mr. Mellon was obliged to press back her dress with his little wand. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* tells us that very lately, at the theatre of Nice, Mlle. Tristali Ventani went so near the footlights that her dress caught fire, but Ronconi, who was singing by her side, extinguished the flames by quickly pressing the dress between his hands, and that in so doing he actually continued his song without interruption, to the astonishment and delight of the audience at his amazing self-possession. He was summoned three times before the curtain to receive the applause of the house. A French chemist has discovered that the lightest lace or muslin may be made fire-proof by a mixture of starch and carbonate of lime or Spanish chalk. It is strange that so simple a safeguard should be neglected.

DRURY LANE.

"Miss Eily O'Connor," a new burlesque, by Mr. H. J. Byron, was produced here on Monday last. The burlesque is founded on the "Collen Bawn," which has already been very amusingly travestied at the Surrey Theatre.

OLYMPIC.

A new comedy, "Court Cards," by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, was produced at this pleasant little theatre last Monday. Miss Amy Sedgwick takes the principal female part, and certainly makes the most of it. It is adapted from the French. The scene is laid in a German court. The performance was in every way praiseworthy, and deserves a longer notice than we can give it in our present number. New dramatic pieces crowd so upon our attention, that we have hardly time to give an account of them.

ROBIN'S SOIREE'S FANTASTIQUES.

The French Wizard afforded his audience, at the Egyptian Hall, on Monday last, a delightful and instructive entertainment. We must give a fuller notice of this, if we can, next week.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The fourth season of the Popular Concerts commenced last Monday week. There was a large attendance, and the best pieces were loudly applauded. Mlle. Florence Lancia, in Mozart's "Se il padre perdei," (Idomeneo) and Mr. Winn, in Arne's song, "Now Phœbus sinketh in the West," (Comus) were particularly successful. The lady, Mlle. Lancia, has a sweet and truly sympathetic voice; and Mr. Winn's baritone was heard to the greatest advantage. The first part of the concert concluded with Beethoven's sonata for the pianoforte, played by Mr. Charles Halle with exquisite delicacy of touch, taste, and feeling.

The advertised selection from Mozart was given with great success on Monday last. The whole house was crowded. Mr. Lazarus quite enchanted his audience with his most masterly and exquisite performance on the clarinet, to which he gave a human voice.

PICTURES BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER AND Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR.

THERE are a few very fine pictures on gratuitous exhibition at Messrs. Hayward and Leggett's, the picture dealers, in Cornhill. The first is an early painting by Sir Edwin Landseer of a dog in Chantrey's studio. The unfinished bust of Walter Scott is in the corner of the picture. But a far finer and more ambitious work of the same artist's maturer genius is hanging on the same wall, it is entitled "The Maid and the Magpie." Messrs. Henry Greaves and Company have purchased the copyright of this picture, and are having it engraved by Cousins. The artist's proofs are to be sold for ten guineas each, and the prints at three. The picture tells the story of the Maid and the Magpie very distinctly and impressively. The maid is milking the cow—such a cow as only a Landseer can draw—and she conceals her face from a loving swain behind, by bending down her head and resting her pretty cheek on the cow's side. She looks coy, yet nothing loth. The manly rustic, subdued by love, is obviously at a loss what to say or do, and idly chips or carves a wooden post. The magpie, while the lovers are wrapt in tender thoughts, is stealing the fatal spoon from a wooden bowl. In the same room is another painting by Landseer of "A Pretty Horse-breaker" (who has taken lessons from Rarey.) She is seated on the ground exhausted, and resting on the side of the conquered horse. This picture originated the famous letters in the *Times*. Side-by-side with this painting is one of Rosa Bonheur the famous lady artist. It is a representation of "Britanny Cattle." It is full of life and nature. This also is to be engraved and the engravings are to be sold at the same price as those of Landseer's "Maid and the Magpie," which is a compliment to his fair and foreign rival.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

MR. WALLIS has opened his ninth winter exhibition of pictures at the French Gallery in Pall-mall. The exhibition consists of coloured pictures by British artists, with a new collection painted expressly for Mr. Wallis. The collection is not first-rate, but it contains some pictures worth seeing.

DRAMATIC READING.

No one should attempt to read poetry aloud and to a large audience unless he has previously and very carefully studied every shade of the meaning. This preparation is especially necessary for the just recitation of Shakespeare. It is lamentable to see what tricks some of our best actors play with the fine thoughts and images of this prince of poets by false emphases or improper pauses and inflections. Henderson, the famous actor, is said to have been an excellent reader of Shakespeare, and yet he was the first, we believe, who divided the *many-a-time-and oft*, in *Shylock's* address to Antonio, into *many a time—and oft on the Rialto*. This is clearly not a correct reading, though rather an ingenious one; for *many a time and oft*, however pleonastic, is the phraseology of Shakespeare. We meet the phrase in "Henry IV." (2nd part), in "Julius Cæsar" and in "Timon of Athens." George Steevens, it is said, asserted two things of Henderson's *Hamlet*—that in his delivery of the speech to the players, he was "less of the magister" than Garrick, and more princely and at his ease, and that in the soliloquy upon death, he reasoned better and made a deeper impression on his audience. He is said to have read *Sterne* so truly as to have drawn tears from Mrs. Siddons. Borden says of Mrs. Siddons, that her reading of the famous soliloquy of *Hamlet* was more like "audible rumination" than Kemble's, who delivered it in higher terms, and lost the cast of thought that the galleries might catch the words. Mrs. Siddons's favourite female part was *Queen Catherine* in "Henry the Eighth." She told Dr. Johnson that she preferred that character to all the other female parts in Shakespeare's dramas, and the Doctor approved her choice. The public differ from those high authorities. Henderson, with all his merit, seems to have often laid himself open to criticism with respect to the position of the emphasis. In his anxiety, for example, to introduce as much variety of emphasis as possible in the speech of *Iago*, in which *Roderigo* is so frequently urged to put money in his purse, he made the following changes, which Borden commends, but which every true critic must object to:—"Put but money in thy purse"—"Make all the money thou canst"—"Provide thyself with money"—"Put money enough in thy purse." But money is the emphatic word throughout, and Henderson's variations were not half so forcible as Shakespeare's iterations—the first are fantastical, the second are natural. These actors—even the best amongst them—make strange mistakes in their readings, as we have already shown in our theatrical department in the notices of the performances of Fechter, Charles Kean, and Phelps, in the tragedy of "Hamlet." In the famous soliloquy, *To be or not to be—that is the question*, Macready used to make it appear by his intonation and gesture that Hamlet had been trying to discover what the particular question was, and as last was electrified, as it were, with the inspiration which made it suddenly clear to him. We need hardly explain that this is a grossly wrong reading. Mr. Steevens very properly objected to John Kemble's emphasis in *Hamlet's* question to Horatio respecting the ghost.

Hamlet.—Did you not speak to it?

Horatio.—My lord, I did.

Of course, the right emphasis is on the word *speak*. In an old edition of "Hamlet" (printed in 1603), the question and answer stand thus:

Hamlet.—Did you speak to it?

Horatio.—My lord, we did.

Even Garrick's recitation was not perfect, and Dr. Johnson used to tell him that he often mistook the emphatic word in a sentence. There is a line in *Hamlet* the emphasis of which he entirely misunderstood:

Hamlet: I will speak daggers to her but use none

Which he read thus:—

I will speak daggers to her, but use none

An anonymous correspondent called Garrick's attention to his wrong delivery of the line in the air-drawn dagger scene in *Macbeth*:

And such an instrument I saw to use.

He laid, it seems, a prodigiously strong emphasis on *was*.

When Dr. Johnson requested Garrick to read the Seventh Commandment, Garrick read it "Thou shalt not commit adultery." "You are wrong," said the Doctor, "it is a negative precept and ought to be pronounced 'Thou shalt not commit adultery.'" But Dr. Johnson himself was in error here, for the proper reading is "Thou shalt not commit *adultery*," for the command is not in opposition to a contrary command, which would have required the emphasis on the word *not* alone.

Dr. Taylor told Boswell another anecdote of Dr. Johnson's triumphs over his old pupil: Garrick and Gifford (also an actor) were called on to repeat the ninth commandment; "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Both tried it, and both mistook the emphasis, which Johnson explained was on the *not* and *false* witness. Sheridan in his lectures on the art of reading, places the emphasis wholly on the word *false*; but neither he nor Johnson, I think, are quite right—because they both omit some emphases that are obviously required. In addition to the emphasis on the word *not*, there should be an equal emphasis on the words *shall* and *false* witness; "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." There is no direct opposition understood that would require an exclusive emphasis on *not* or *false*. Such an emphasis would be as absurd as an emphasis on the word *no* in the sixth commandment; "Thou shalt commit no murder" instead of "Thou shalt commit no murder."

It is singular enough, and perhaps not generally known, that John Kemble, who was so fine a scholar, and so celebrated for his studied recitation, was often grossly in error as an orthoepist. I do not allude to his obstinate adherence to the use of the word *aches* as a dissyllable.

Till all thy bones with aches (ait—ches) make thee roar.

For there can be no doubt that in that instance he only followed the text; "not wisely but too well," for though the pronunciation was correct as an archaism, the modern use of it was an impropriety—a piece of ill-timed pedantry. Perhaps, too, he erred critically even in this word, for though as an antiquarian he was literally correct in making *aches* a word of two syllables, he ought as an etymologist to have pronounced the *ch* like a *k*. We did not intend, however, to refer to his pedantries but to his provincialisms and vulgarisms; such as *bird* for beard, *airth* for earth, *purse* for pierce, *insafemely* for infirmity, *furse* for fierce, *melejus* for melodious, *vargin* for virgin, *rode* for rode, *stare* for stir, *the fur thy*, *air* for err, &c., &c. In the recitation of rhymed verse how provokingly he must have changed and jangled the final sounds! and how often he must thus have confounded the meaning even in dramatic blank verse and plain prose!

Since such particular complaints have lately been made of bad reading in the pulpit, some of our remarks or illustrations may be as pertinent to the clergy as to those who fret their hour upon the stage. Our beautiful Church Service is, generally speaking, most cruelly marred in the delivery.

The reason why there is so much wretched reading on the stage and in the pulpit, is, that elocution and the study of our mother tongue are utterly neglected in most of our educational establishments. The famous Bishop of Cloyne expressed a doubt whether half the learning of those kingdoms was not lost for want of having a proper delivery taught in our schools and colleges. No one ought to be considered well educated who cannot read his own language with propriety; yet Dr. Quincey prided himself upon being able to read aloud with elegance and sweetness, because the accomplishment was so peculiarly rare amongst English gentlemen. Actors and the clergy take lessons in reading much too late in life to arrive at excellence in the art. They have too much to unlearn—too many inveterate bad habits to overcome.

Elocution is everywhere much neglected. The art of reading consists in conveying to the hearer, in the most natural and agreeable manner, the exact or full meaning of the writer. But to do this habitually or readily demands no ordinary degree of sensibility, intelligence, and previous study. Good reading is no frivolous accomplishment. To teach any one to read correctly is to teach him not only to speak correctly, but to think correctly. This educational process gives him the logic of language, of feeling, and of thought. The young student who has been taught to read Shakespeare as Shakespeare ought to be read, has learnt a lesson not in rhetoric only, but in human nature. He has anticipated the experience of later life. He has learnt how men feel and think and speak under the varying conditions of human existence. He has acquired some idea of the power and compass of his native tongue, and learnt to recognize with precision those delicate shades of thought and feeling to which he would have been a stranger had he never studied poetry—for it is in poetry alone that the capabilities of language are called into their fullest play. Poetry cannot be read as we read a newspaper, without a sad sacrifice of both the beauty and the meaning. The beauty is in fact but a part of the meaning, which is often so subtle and refined as utterly to escape a hard and coarse mind, however shrewd and worldly-wise, and must, of course, suffer severely when read aloud with careless rapidity—with a disregard of the rhythm—or with erroneous emphases, tones, or pauses. Generally speaking, persons of a thoughtful and sensitive nature can easily be taught to read rightly; but it is impossible for the best teacher in the world to make a good reader of a student whose mind is naturally of a hard and vulgar character. But still even natural deficiencies need not be regarded with utter despair, nor be heightened by neglect; and a proper education can always work some degree of improvement in the least gifted, or least promising of human beings. At present not one Englishman in five-hundred knows how to read his native language, or could stand up in a large assembly and read a great national poem, without doing gross injustice to the verse, or without wearying and disgusting his audience and bringing shame upon himself.



THE NEW "SQUARE" OF ARTS ET METRES, PARIS

IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

We furnish to-day two engravings of the changes in the course of progress in the French capital through the instrumentality of Louis Napoleon. The first represents the new "Square" of Arts et Metiers. The French have recently introduced the word "square" into their vocabulary, though the thing described is different in many respects to what is understood by it in England. The green enclosures of Grosvenor, Eaton, Belgrave, and Russell, have as yet found no brothers and sisters in any way resembling them in the French metropolis; but what has been constructed by the architects of modern Lucretia is rather more like the creations attempted in some of our genteel London suburbs, where there are no streets or lanes, but only Villas, Crescents, and Terraces. How-

ever, though the new Paris "square" would look very poor when placed beside the magnificent park-like enclosures of the west-end of London, it yet appears very pretty at the spot where it stands, which is near the once famed Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, in one of the most crowded parts of Paris. The square fronts the Conservatoire of Arts et Metiers, a kind of workmen-school, where models of the best and most recent inventions are exhibited, for the purpose of stimulating the creative faculty in the minds of other artists and mechanics.

The next engraving gives the Canal de l'Ourcq in the process of enlargement so as to increase the water supply of Paris. What the New River is to London, the Canal de l'Ourcq is to the French metropolis. Up to the beginning of the present century, the inhabitants of Paris had no other water to drink and to wash in,

but that of the Seine—a river but a shade cleaner than his brother Thames. The Emperor Napoleon I was the first to conceive the plan of giving his metropolitan subjects the benefit of purer water; which project he executed by carrying the river Ourcq, a stream renowned for its crystalline clearness, up to Paris. The river Ourcq rises in the department of Aisne, and after a south-westerly course of about 30 miles joins the Marne, near Lizy. The Canal de l'Ourcq, which supplies Paris with water, branches from the river Ourcq at Senlis, and, at the end of a course of 59 miles, terminates in the basin de la Villette, in the north-eastern quarter of Paris. The present Emperor is now engaged in extending the work of Napoleon I., and enlarging the Canal de l'Ourcq, so as to take in several contributory streams of the river Marne. Our engraving on this page gives a sketch of these works.



THE CANAL DE L'OURCQ, PARIS.

LADY ELFRIDA'S POWER.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PREFACE TO THE NARRATIVE OF CONSTANCE FALCONRIDGE.

MR. HARGRAVES is the dear old friend of Sir Jeffrey Pelton, and it is he who suggested to me the idea of writing these pages. I remember to have seen Mr. Hargraves very many years ago, and I knew him again the moment I saw him, for his features are so impressive that I should think it is hardly possible to forget them.

Mr. Hargraves is by no means a handsome man, but I should say that any free woman would feel proud of his affection. He has one of those kind, grave, cheerful faces that people always do like so much. I could not have been more than eight when I first saw him at Ravelin, and I remember that when I was with the lady visitors at the castle, when we were in mama's own little room, or in the drawing-room after dinner, that they almost always fell talking about Mr. Hargraves. And I remember the ladies at our place did not talk of him as they did of most of the gentlemen. They did not speak of his face, or conversation, or position, but of him.

No, he certainly is not nor was he handsome, and yet I am certain that he attracted more attention from the ladies staying at Ravelin than any other gentleman.

Yes, it was Mr. Hargraves who only yesterday told me to work. When he came into our room he was an old friend within five minutes, though I had not seen him for more than ten years, and then only as a little child. I cannot describe the influence of this gentleman over me. He has already suffused a kind of peace over me which almost reconciles me to my life. And as I write my reminiscences commence to flow with greater rapidity, indeed I may say that every moment my thoughts wondrously increase in strength and rapidity. I remember perfectly that the general influence of Mr. Hargraves was in that long passed away time just what it is

now. If two or three fresh visitors arrived (papa used to keep Ravelin very gay, I have heard mama say sometimes gravely) they would, after a little talk with Hedrick Hargrave, look at each other with a kind of brilliant reciprocal surprise which would, so marked was it, extend itself in a less developed degree to those who were present who had already become acquainted with him.

I am almost inclined to think that Mr. Hargraves' power lies in sympathy and truth. I do really think that if you trust him it is because he trusts you. That if you want to pour your trouble in his ears, that it is because his looks are truthful when they say he courts your confidence. Oh, Mr. Hargrave is so unlike most other men. I dare say many girls would like him, but I am quite sure most women could love him.

And if I remember rightly he seemed quite as much a favourite with the gentlemen at the castle. I remember it was "Hargraves" here and "Hargraves" there, though I think I remember that while the ladies at Ravelin, whether talking in couples or altogether, were equally willing to speak warmly and frankly of Mr. Hargraves, with the gentlemen when they were all together, as I have seen them, for I suppose I took all the privileges of a child, and intruded myself everywhere—I say amongst the gentlemen, when they were altogether (Mr. Hargraves being absent) he was spoken of only in an off-hand patronizing manner, and it was only when they spoke privately one to the other, as I had several occasions of remarking, that Mr. Hargraves was spoken of in warm hearty tones.

Yes, I am sure the secret of Mr. Hargraves is his sympathy. He is truly gay with the gay, and sad with the sad. I am sure he never wears a masked face—that he really feels what he says. He is as clever as Lady Elfrida herself; ah, I wonder how they like each other; I do wonder whether Elfrida is attracted towards him as I am, as even poor mama was when he came, for her blank face lighted up. I had not felt so happy as in that moment since we have been here. I shall ask him: I feel sure I may.

I wonder what he thought this morning when I sent word down

that neither Lady Falconridge nor myself could see him. Thought? I know he was hurt, and I am sure I was grieved when I read the line he sent up to me, hastily written on his card—there it is propped up before me now—"Has my little sweetheart grown up proud?" Those are the very words. It is only a few weeks since my whole life was changed, and from a girl I became a woman; and yet I declare I never felt so pleased with any compliment paid me in the old time as by those few words.

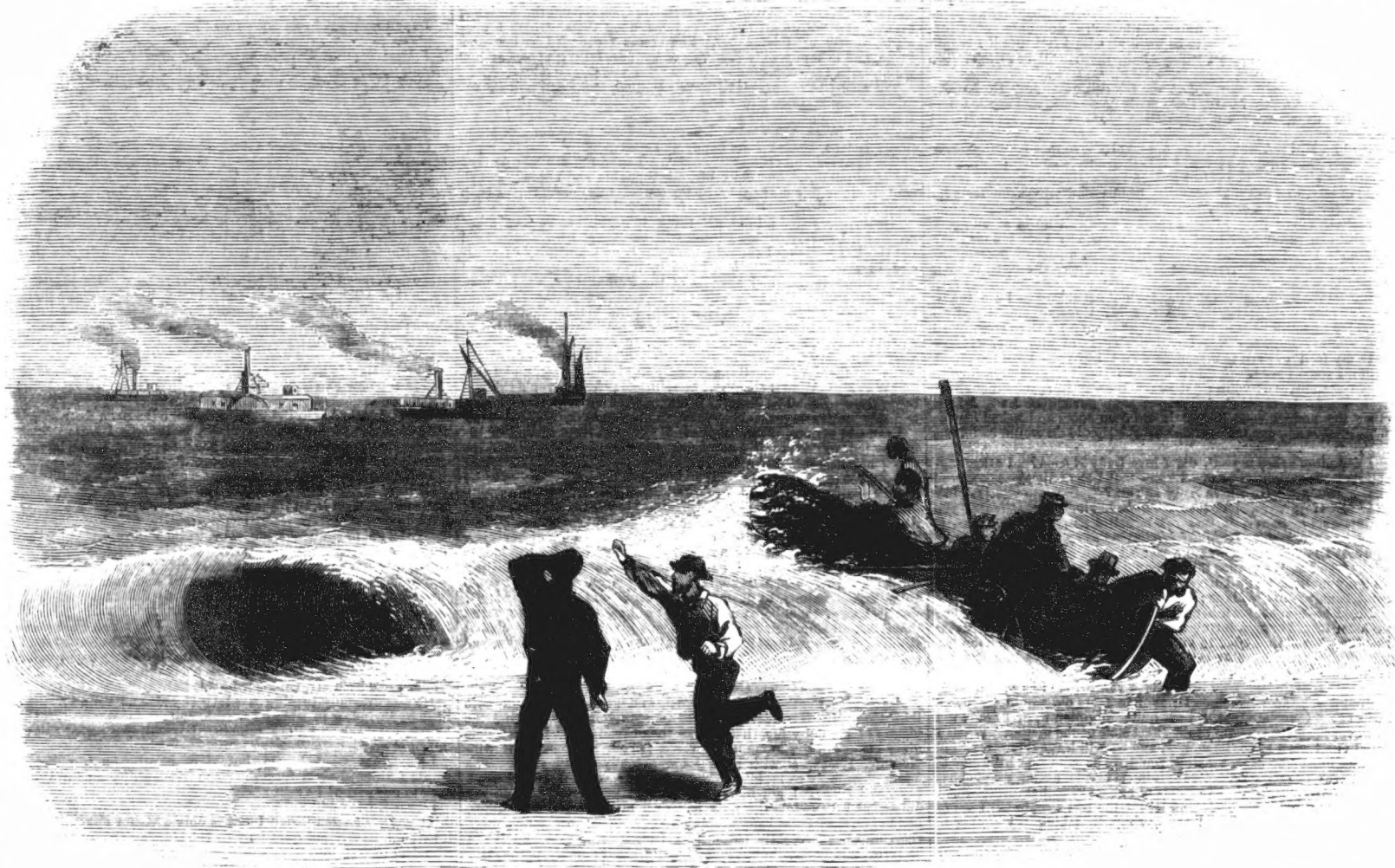
We had seen nobody since our misfortune but Sir Jeffrey, and I had determined to live in extreme seclusion. I do not think any other words that Mr. Hargraves could have written would have had such an effect upon me as those few pleasant words—"Has my little sweetheart grown up proud?" They seemed such a gentle reproach, and yet, at the same time, seemed written in such a generous equality (I was almost going to write humility), that I was envious of the time required by him in which to ascend the stairs.

Of course mama was not present. I went to the door to meet him. I cannot tell how he took my hand. How can I? When he saw me waiting at the threshold for him, he started forward, a kind of bright remembrance in his face. When he took my hand (it is such a smooth, warm, hearty hand) he fell back half a step, and seemed to look almost apologetically.

He asked after mama's health in frank earnest tones, not at all commiserating; but with a kindly business air, which to me was inexpressibly comforting—"You will allow me to come and see you and Lady Falconridge frequently, will you not?" "Oh, yes," I returned, "and I will tell mama you are here."

Now, I had quite shrank from mama exhibiting herself, as I felt such would be the case, to anybody who might call; but when Mr. Hargraves spoke of visiting mama, I started up, feeling, I am sure, that I had felt quite anxious he should ask for her. I took him to mama's little room, in which she sat, looking through the window into our walled garden—even when I am reading to her.

There was nothing painful in the manner in which mama



THE AMERICAN WAR—CAPTURE OF THE U. S. STEAMER FANNY, TWO GUNS, BY THREE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS OFF CHICAMCOMICO, N. C., AND ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN AND CREW IN A SMALL BOAT.

received him. She was just as she had ever been—quiet and easy and gracious. It would have been quite impossible for any person casually seeing her to suppose that she was not herself. I saw Mr. Hargraves' brown, deep eyes watching mama, but not, oh not with the expression which was upon the face of those cruel doctors. They seemed to judge mama before seeing her—Mr. Hargraves seemed to be looking upon her in order to judge.

Mr. Hargraves sat a king for some time, and I could have wept with joy as I saw the old bright look come back to mama's face. As I am writing here to myself, and as, in all probability, no one but myself will ever read these lines, I confess (though I do wonder what any other woman than myself would say of the confession) that I felt inclined to go to him, and take his hand, and kiss it. I know how foolish, and, perhaps, irrational this writing is; but, as Mr. Hargraves told me to put my exact thoughts upon paper—for he said it would be almost the same as unburdening my mind to a dear friend—I must write that I felt inclined to go up to him and kiss his hand.

"Pray come often, Mr. Hargraves," said mama, at about the end of twenty minutes.

"I'll come as often as you'll see me, Lady Falconridge," Mr. Hargraves answered; and thereupon mama put out her hand with infinitely more decision than I remember her to have shown since the dreadful day when both our lives were changed.

When Mr. Hargraves left mama, I, of course, went with him. He said to me, as I was walking by his side down to the door, "You are very lonely here, Miss Falconridge."

"I have mama," I answered; and I felt as though I would not have it thought mama and I required any aid beyond our own.

(Miss Hargrave has gone for some months to Scotland, but I have no doubt she will come back to live with mama and me.)

Mr. Hargraves smiled in answer, and said, "But that is not enough; you must have a companion."

"No, Mr. Hargraves, I want no companion but mama," I answered him.

"But for Lady Falconridge's own sake," he returned; "if you fell ill what would become of her?"

I felt he was right. I knew he was right. It was just as in the old time, when everybody took his advice, and he used to give it, and so candidly that people really used to follow it. I saw in a moment that he was right.

"I will send for Miss Hargrave," I said.

"No," returned Mr. Hargraves; "I can find a better companion for you than Miss Hargrave; for I remember her." Then he laughed so pleasantly.

"What companion, then," I asked, and I felt I was smiling. I had not smiled for many weeks.

And then it was that he told me to do as I was doing—to put my thoughts on paper, and the history of my life. As I have said, Mr. Hargraves told me that the pen would be like a companion, and that it would lighten many weary hours. And I felt it will; for I must confess, oh, I must confess!—undutiful as I know it is—that there were times during the last few weeks when I have felt so desolate. I know this is cruel to mama; I know that, being with her, and my whole life being necessarily devoted to her, that she should be my existence; but I confess—here, miserably to myself, what I would say to no one—that my life is desolate.

I have stopped a little while since writing the last words, and I have sobbed myself calm once more. I feel more at peace at this moment than I have since that dreadful day. I think Mr. Hargraves' advice has already proved to be true. After writing that confession, I lay down my pen and burst into tears, as though I really had confided my trouble and miserable shame to a safe and unselfish friend, and then fallen on her neck. Yes, Mr. Hargraves was quite right. I remember they used to say he always was.

When I replied to Mr. Hargraves that I would certainly do as he told me, he said no, as he asked me, not told. Then he added that he was much older than I was, and therein lay his excuse—I am sure, though, he is not old. He was not quite thirty when I remember him first at Ravelin, and then I was between seven and

eight. Very well, then, he cannot be more than forty; and I do not think that can be called old.

When he was at the door, where he held out his hand, he said "Good bye, Constance." The words really went to my very heart. He had not said Constance before, and the word seemed to make him my guardian.

As I am writing here—as I am writing to myself, I may surely say that which neither I nor any woman would confess to any man—not even a brother. I stepped nearer to him. Not far—only a little way. But I was unable to resist the temptation.

"I will do as you tell me," I said. I did not add Mr. Hargraves—it seemed to me much better not to do so.

"Do," he added, "and I'm sure you'll tell me you are right."

How kind those words were. He did not say, "tell me I am right," but "tell me you are right," as though he shrank from the superior position of giving the advice which I dare say he felt he could not withhold.

I do, indeed, wonder whether what I feel Mr. Hargraves considers his duty ever causes him pain in its execution. I mean to say, I wonder whether Mr. Hargraves often has to do things which he knows must result in pain to himself, but with which he goes through nevertheless, from a consciousness that he must accomplish them.

Yes—I will write down my thoughts, the history of my life, and a plain statement of all that occurs in this place. Why, I declare, I already feel as though I could fill volumes on volumes, and actually a desire is stealing over me that some one else should see this history.

THE NARRATIVE OF CONSTANCE FALCONRIDGE.

The remembrance of the commencement of this lately life into which my mother and I have drifted is very confused and dreamy. The various shocks I had to endure followed one another so rapidly that, I think, for a little time I had no knowledge of the course of

[The following appeared in our Latest Edition of last week.]

FRANCE.

The general purport of the conversations which took place between the Emperor of the French and M. Ratazzi during the recent visit of the latter to Paris are said to be as follows:—The Emperor did not originate any suggestion about giving precedence to the Venetian question; but, in the course of discussion, indicated the possibility of events in eastern Europe, especially in the Herzegovina, bringing about a condition of things which might force the Venetian question up for prompt decision. With regard to Rome, the Emperor promised nothing definite, but did not give the distinct denial of all hope of arrangement which common rumour has attributed to him.

General Cialdini is announced by the journals of Paris to have arrived in that city, where his coming was looked for with much interest. Accounts we had received from Turin had led us to believe that his journey was postponed.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 20. (Evening).—The Italian Parliament was re-opened to-day.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council, explained the present state of the Roman question. He said that he had drawn up a plan of reconciliation between religion and liberty, and between the State and the Church. He had requested the Emperor Napoleon to become mediator, but, owing to the little disposition to conciliation on the part of the Roman court, the mediation had not been attended with any result.

Baron Ricasoli then laid on the table of the House the documents relating to this project of arrangements.

The project contains eleven articles, of which the following is a summary:—

"The Pope and the cardinals are to preserve their dignity and inviolability.

"Full liberty is guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff for his acts of divine rights as Chief of the Church.

"The Pope is empowered to send Nuncios to communicate with the bishops and the faithful, and to convene synods and councils without the intervention of the Government.

"The King of Italy renounces his right in respect of ecclesiastical benefices. The Italian Government also relinquishes all right of interference in the nomination of bishops.

"The King of Italy will guarantee to the Pope a certain revenue."

The eleven articles are preceded by an address to the Pope, accompanied by a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, requesting him to give the plan a favourable consideration.

A note, addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Cavalier di Nigra, was also laid on the table of the House. It instructs the Sardinian Minister at Paris to request the good offices of France in order to bring this project before the Pope, and says that, should the proposals it contains be rejected, the Italian Government could not, without difficulty, restrain the impatience of the people, who claim Rome as their capital.

After the speech of Baron Ricasoli, an animated discussion took place on the state of things in the Neapolitan provinces.

The Chamber resolved on discussing the state of things in Naples at the same time as the Roman question.

POLAND.

New arrests are reported. The Administrator of the Archbishopric of Warsaw is the latest victim of mark announced. This prelate, who is ill and old, has been carried to the citadel, and will be tried, it is said, by court-martial, in pursuance of special orders from St. Petersburg.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.—The insurgents in the Herzegovina have cut off all communication between Trebigne and Ragusa. Every day the struggle is assuming more formidable proportions. The Turkish army has been largely reinforced; and the insurgents are receiving constant accessions to their strength. A sudden visitation of snowy weather is said, however, to have driven Omer Pacha already into winter quarters.

PRUSSIA.—The primary elections, or choice of the persons who are to have votes for the return of members to Parliament, took place in Prussia on Wednesday. The result in Berlin is decidedly in favour of the Liberals; and telegrams received in the capital from the provinces seem to indicate a result generally similar throughout the country.

INDIA.

The Bombay overland mail has arrived, with dates to the 28th Oct.

The double administration of the Adjutant-General's department in Bengal for the Queen's troops and the Indian army is about to be abolished.

The official return of the number of deaths by cholera in the Delhi division states the total to be 2,161.

The murderers of the late Mr. and Miss Jennings at Delhi have been, it is said, apprehended in Central India, and are under trial there.

The ravages of cholera continue in Cabul and Kandahar. The average daily mortality is said to be 300.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.—Lord Canning has published important resolutions regarding the absolute sale of waste lands and the redemption of land revenue.

A SOUTHERN PRIVATEER IN SOUTH-AMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday.—A large paddle-steamer, the Nashville, flying the Confederate flag, has just arrived in our river, and landed the captain and the crew of the American ship Harvey Birch.

Captain Nelson, of the Harvey Birch, reports having left Havre on Saturday last, the 17th inst., bound for New York in ballast. On the 19th inst., when in lat. 49.6 N., long. 9.52 W., she was brought to by the Confederate steamer Nashville, Commander Pegram, late of the United States' navy.

The Harvey Birch was immediately boarded by the officers and crew of the Nashville, who at once ordered the captain and crew on board the steamer, allowing them to take a few of their effects and some fresh provisions. Captain Pegram then ordered the Harvey Birch to be fired, and laid alongside till she was burnt to the water's edge. Captain Nelson has just landed with his crew and officers, twenty-nine in all, and immediately placed himself in communication with Captain Britton, the United States' Consul at this port.

The Nashville is still lying in the river, flying the Southern Confederate flag. Captain Nelson says that Commander Pegram states he has no commission from the Southern Government as a war steamer, and yet declares he is not a privateer.

The Nashville is preparing to come into dock for refitting, having experienced very bad weather since running the blockade at Charleston. Her crew consists of English and Irish, who, after shipment, were compelled to sign other articles.

The whole of the crew of the Harvey Birch with the exception of Captain Nelson and his two officers, were placed in irons until arriving here.

Captain Pegram endeavoured to make Captain Nelson and his crew to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. Captain Pegram has communicated with Mr. Yancey.

REFORM CONFERENCE.—After considerable discussion the deliberations of this body have resulted in the adoption of a series of practical resolutions which had been previously prepared by the business committee. These resolutions expressed the dissatisfaction which was excited among the great body of the people by their exclusion from the franchise; and while leaving Reformers to agree upon the precise extension of suffrage which they should demand, they advise that a friendly and united support should be given to any honest measure of reform. The Conference further recommends that a National Reform Association should be formed, and that a conference be held in Birmingham immediately before the opening of Parliament, and one in London immediately after that event. Almost the entire sitting was occupied with a vigorous debate upon the question of manhood suffrage. Mr. Stokes, of Manchester, proposed the introduction of a clause in favour of that object, but he ultimately yielded to the wishes of the majority, and withdrew his amendment.

MORE SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—With regret we announce the loss of two more Hull steamers making a list of something like fifteen or sixteen in thirteen months; and on this occasion we have to lament a melancholy sacrifice of human life. One of these the Lion (screw steamer), belonging to Messrs. Brownlow, Lumden, and Co., of Hull, Baltic trade, between 1,100 and 1,200 tons burden. She left St. Petersburg on Wednesday last; and it appears from a telegram, received on Monday by the owners, that she was driven, during a heavy gale on Friday, on shore at Ostargorholm, near the island of Gothland, two days' sail from St. Petersburg. She had on board a valuable cargo of tallow, hemp, wool, and seed. The whole of the hands managed to get on to the island, but the ship went to pieces in consequence of the fury of the storm tossing her about on the rocks.—The other vessel lost, the Enchantress, was a fine vessel of some 300 tons burden, for some years past had been engaged in the Rotterdam trade. She left Hull on Wednesday evening last, and though she should have completed the passage in about twenty-four hours, and been back at Hull by Sunday, nothing has since been heard of her. She has not arrived at Rotterdam, and it is generally believed that she was caught in the severe gale of Thursday last, a short distance from Hull, and foundered with all hands. She was under the command of Captain Farr, and the crew numbered about fourteen hands. She had on board a valuable general cargo. Intelligence has been received in Liverpool, by the Africa, of the total loss of the ship Maritana. She struck on Egg Rock—sometimes called Ball Rock—about one mile east of Boston Light. This took place about midnight on Saturday 2nd of November. The ship, being a very strong one, held together until next morning, leaking but little, she having no water between deck, but chafing very harshly on the

rocks. About seven a.m. on Sunday Captain Williams was amidstships, when he noticed that the vessel was breaking in two. He shouted "Look out for yourselves," but spoke no more. The ship separated just where he stood: he fell below, and was crushed to death as the vessel closed together again. The scene which ensued is described as terrible. The affrighted passengers and crew had lost the guiding spirit of the vessel; and, amidst intense excitement and confusion, they struggled against the fearful death that stared them in the face. Five seamen swam ashore, and seven others saved themselves on the poop. She remainder of the crew and passengers were swept off the wreck and lost.

TERrible TRAGEDY IN DUBLIN.—One of the most painful tragedies that has occurred in this city for years past was enacted on Wednesday, at 25, Cumberland-street. A person who had been waiter in an hotel at Bray, but now out of work, quarrelled with his sister-in-law about his shirt collars, when he took the poker and rushed upon her, and inflicted a serious wound on her left temple. She ran from him when his wife interposed, but he turned upon her, and most savagely attacked her, cutting her with the poker on the head in several places and about her person. She succeeded in getting away. Rendered mad at being thwarted in his murderous attack on his sister-in-law and wife, he took up a knife, and, catching hold of the youngest child, a boy of two years, he inflicted a fearful gash across his throat, severing the head almost from the body; then seizing the eldest child, he cut his throat, but the wound did not cause instantaneous death. The eldest child died shortly after being taken to the hospital. He was taken into custody and being brought up at the police-office he was remanded till the following morning.

FUNERAL OF MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE.—The funeral of this gentleman took place on Thursday at Kensal Green Cemetery. His remains were removed from Lancing, where the late member had been residing for the benefit of his health, on Tuesday, to his town residence, 3, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, the entire arrangements being under the direction of Mr. Shillibeer, of North-street Quadrant, Brighton, and 40, City-road, London. The funeral was strictly private—the son of the deceased, his two brothers, and Mr. Graham, his proposer at his elections, occupying the first carriage; Mr. Smith and three other gentlemen being in the second. The grave of the deceased is of brick, on the open ground on the north side of the cemetery, immediately between the vault where rest the remains of Lord Palmerston's sister, Mrs. Bowles, and the vault of Mr. F. Huth, the eminent merchant. The inscription on the coffin was as follows:—"Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, died 13th November, 1861, in the sixty-sixth year of his age." Upwards of 600 persons assembled at the cemetery, and followed the body to its final resting place, among them we noticed several of the celebrities of the borough the deceased gentlemen so long represented in Parliament.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PADDINGTON.—At the Marylebone Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Puzey, George Reeves, and Anne Collett, were on remand, charged with robbery, and also with the attempted murder of Mrs. Sarah Green, a widow lady, residing at 5, Fulham-place, Paddington. The evidence taken on a former occasion having been read over, Louisa Duffly was called, and said she lived with her mother at 27, Victoria-place, Westbourn-grove. The prisoner Reeves lodged in the house. Knew the other prisoners. Had seen all three at her mother's house. Remembers the 24th of October (the night of the attempted murder and robbery). All three prisoners came into the house at different times that night. The two men came in together, and left the house again about eight o'clock in the evening. The woman came in about six, went out about half-past eight, and returned again between nine and ten. Was not aware whether the two men returned home that night; if they did, it must have been late. Reeves had one room. Both Puzey and the woman Collett have visited Reeves before the night of the 24th. On the night of the robbery Puzey wore a cap. Could not swear to the kind of cap. Reeves wore a hat, and had a moustache. The next morning Reeves and Puzey left the house together about ten o'clock. Inferred from that that they both came home together the previous evening. Saw Reeves on the following Saturday, and the woman Collett called in the evening of the same day, but Reeves was not at home. Mr. Venn, for the prisoners, asked the witness what time in the evening of the 24th it was when Reeves left the house, and if Puzey was with him. The witness stated that she believed the hour was about eight, and Reeves and Puzey were together. Inspector Steer said he entered the house after the robbery, and picked up a life-preserver, a mask, and a chisel. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

SAVING.—A man is very apt to deceive himself into an idea that he cannot save, and that it is of no use attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accumulation, if he forms it at all, to that happy period when he shall be in somewhat better circum-

stances. His circumstances do, perhaps, improve, but his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and re-resolving, until he is at last surprised by some sudden calamity which deprives him even of his ordinary earnings, or by death, which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world. Did any man, we would ask, ever experience a falling off in his income, even to so small an amount as a dollar in the week? Many answer they have. Did they continue to live at that reduced rate? They reply, We did so—we were compelled to do it? Very well; and pray what is the difference between being compelled to live a dollar a week cheaper, and compelling yourself to do it? Or suppose stationary wages and a rising produce-market. Did you not find, that, though bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still contrived to make your income procure something like the usual exhibition of victuals? You answer, Yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food, and laying it by for accumulation, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear, that, if you had the fortitude and strength of character to make the saving as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore no excuse to present for your not saving, except that you are too weak-minded to abstain from using money which is in your power.

TO TAKE IMPRESSIONS OF COINS AND MEDALS.—Impressions of coins and medals may be taken in horn. Add one pound of wood ashes to two pounds of quicklime, put them into a quart of water, and boil the whole till reduced to one third. Dip in a feather, and if on drawing it out the plume comes off, the mixture is sufficiently boiled. When it is settled, filter, and put in some horn shavings. Let these soak for three days, and then, having first dipped both hands in oil, work them into a lump. The horn may now be moulded into any shape desired. To take impression of a coin or medal, first dip it in oil, and lay the softened horn over it. When dry, the impression will be sunk into the horn, and a mould be formed in which an exact resemblance of the medal may be reproduced, either by plaster of Paris or any other substance employed for the purpose.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 8, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. MURRAY and DEAN PROPRIETORS.—To the inhabitants of London and to large consumers of Tea in the Provinces.—Tea, of all articles, has probably been the most general and popular beverage of the people. Its imports have been most wonderfully increased, and the opinion of all well informed on the subject tends to the conclusion that, by moderating the duties, the present large consumption will be again enormously augmented. Our efforts are incessantly directed to the sale of tea and coffee in their highest excellence and purity. The true test of real value consists in the superiority of quality, for, unquestionably, bad or inferior tea should be shunned at any price whatever. To cultivate a widely extensive trade, and to succeed in the attempt, require both time and perseverance; confidence, if it is slow growth. A business, to be permanent, must be founded upon truth and justice—those principles of fair dealing which invariably command the respect and support of the discerning. In purchasing our goods, we command a powerful influence in the colonial markets, the result of an extensive business and ample resources; and, with such advantages, our operations will be based on the now universally recognised system—unrestricted competition. We embark in this undertaking in the belief of a mutual reciprocity existing between the public and ourselves. We ask for an impartial trial and comparison, and rely for future support on the just appreciation which may be awarded to us. Murray and Dean, 8, Ludgate-hill, London. General price list post free on application.

FEEDING BOTTLES (BOURNE and TAYLOR'S), with Elastic Tube, are universally admitted to be the best substitute ever invented either to assist or supply the absence of the mother's breast. Price 2d. each. May be had of all Chemists, and at 35, Castle-street, Holborn.

RHEUMATIC GOUT CURED BY THE PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

13, Little George-street, Portman-square, Nov. 28, 1861. "Dear Sir,—Having suffered since March last with rheumatism in my left hand, I was severely afflicted, and tried every thing that my medical adviser could suggest, and found no relief until I applied your chain. I am now getting the use of my hand as quickly as possible after a month's use.—I am, yours gratefully, THOMAS LEE. Numerous authentic Medical and Scientific Reports of Cures in many other diseases, with thousands of Testimonials, are compiled in a Pamphlet. POLVERMACH'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION, by J. L. POLVERMACH and Co., 73, Oxford-street, London, where the original testimonials may be seen.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH.—MR. FRANÇOIS (late of France), Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply his Celebrated ARTIFICIAL TEETH, on Vulcanised Gums, at 5s. a Tooth, and £2 10s. a Set. These Teeth are more natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced, and are self-adjustive. 42, Judd-street, near King's-cross and Euston-square. CONSULTATIONS FREE.

EPSS'S COCOA commonly called Epss's Homoeopathic Cocoa, is a most DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS PARALYSIS APOPLEXY.—These formidable diseases always attend the end of the year; for the most part they come gradually, and may be prevented by proper precautions. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best and safest preservatives against all head complaints, and are the speediest correctors of all irregular circulation.

THOSE WHO DO NOT ENJOY GOOD HEALTH cannot be too careful in avoiding pills and other medicines composed of minerals. They invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases, but never cure them. Large doctors bill may be avoided by the afflicted sending their addresses to O. HOLLOWAY, No. 4, King-street, Covent-garden, London, and they will receive free by post a treatise on the use of natural vegetable preparations, which, if used according to directions, will positively cure consumption, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, liver complaints, fits, scrofula, general debility, and all impurities of the blood.

